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THE  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN  
SETTLEMENT

By  
DAVID G. WILLIAMS

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Lehigh County Historical Society

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*Volume Eighteen*

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ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

August, 1950

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J. F. Carr \$12.50 5-13-66 Inv. 66-1683 P.O. 2278





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## INTRODUCTION

This series of articles is an attempt to present a compact story of the early settlement of the Lower Jordan Valley and to describe some of the existing structures in this Valley which were built by the early settlers or their immediate descendants.

The excuse for this effort is a personal inquisitive interest in an area in which the writer has done much work over quite a number of years on title searches and has had responsibility for property owned by the concern with which he is connected. The writer had directed the compilation of a record of the warrants and patents issued for land in an area arbitrarily assumed to represent the Lower Jordan Valley and this work inspired interest in the story of the settlement of this area and led to other articles describing some of the early structures which are still a part of this beautiful valley.

The principal sources from which the material used here was taken are:

- Bining: *Iron Manufacture In The Eighteenth Century* .  
Egle, William H: *History of Pennsylvania*  
Encyclopedia Britannica  
*First Century of National Existence: The United States As They Were and Are — 1872*  
Gemmel, Alfred: *The Charcoal Iron Industry In The Perkiomen Valley*  
Gilbert, Russell W.: *A Picture Of The Pennsylvania Germans*  
Henry, M. S.: *History Of The Lehigh Valley*  
Kuhns, Oscar: *German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania*  
Land Office Records — Harrisburg  
Lehigh County Historical Society *Proceedings*  
Levering: *A History of Bethlehem*  
Matthews and Hungerford: *History of Counties of Lehigh and Carbon in Pennsylvania*  
Miller, Benjamin LeRoy: *Lehigh County, Pennsylvania*  
Munro: *The Government of The United States* (Textbook)  
Pennsylvania Dutchman, The — (Periodical)  
Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture — *Memoirs* — Vol. VI  
Roberts, et al: *Anniversary History of Lehigh County*  
Robinson: *History of Western Europe* (Textbook)  
Rupp, I. Daniel: *History of Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Carbon and Schuylkill Counties*  
U. S. Department of Agriculture:  
— *Soil Survey of Lehigh County, 1912*  
— *The First 300 Years — American Agriculture — 1910 Handbook*  
Watson, John F.: *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Times*  
Wood, Ralph: *The Pennsylvania Germans*





*PART A*

Warrants and Patents

in the

Lower Jordan Valley



## PART A

# Warrants and Patents in the Lower Jordan Valley, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania

Although State legislation enactment, quite a number of years ago, provided for the construction of county maps which would show the land warrants and patents as issued, there has been very little of this work done and no such map is available for Lehigh County. In fact, there are very few maps available which show the warrants and patents for even small areas of Lehigh County in a reliable manner. Where these do occur, they are usually private property and compiled for some very specific purpose.

It is a difficult task to compile a warrant and patent map in an area such as Lehigh County where the warrants were taken out and the patents granted relatively early; where the shapes of the land areas involved in individual warrants and patents were frequently very irregular; and, where the descriptions of the locations were vague and at times indeterminate from the data contained in the warrants and patents.

Mistakes are possible in the compilation of any warrant and patent map of appreciable size in the area covered by Lehigh County and the absolute accuracy of such a map cannot, therefore, be guaranteed. The courses and distances describing the warrants and patents are always subject to whatever errors existed in surveying methods and practices at the time that the surveys were made.

The amount of work and time involved in compiling a warrant and patent map are, in any case, appreciable and the area which is covered by anyone making such a map must necessarily be restricted if too much time is not to be consumed on the task. In this particular case, the area of compilation was restricted to the Lower Jordan Valley which is generally described, for this purpose, as being the Jordan Creek watershed lying downstream from the village of Guthsville and the outlines of this area are indicated on the accompanying map PLATE I. Another attached map PLATE II shows this area as related to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The data pertaining to the warrants, surveys and patents was obtained in the Land Office at Harrisburg where these records are on file and also in the Recorder of Deeds Offices in Allentown



and Easton. The Land Office records show the warrant as originally granted and any subsequent transfer of right under the warrant. They also show the survey as returned under the warrant and then the actual granting of the patent which may or may not have been to the original warrantee. References to the warrants and patents frequently occur in the Recorder of Deeds records.

There is a copy herewith (opposite page 16) of a mosaic map, PLATE III, which was constructed from the data contained in the Land Office. In order to construct this map, those portions of the Allentown and Allentown-West topographic quadrangles which contain this Lower Jordan Valley area were blown up to a scale of  $1" = 400'$  and this blown up map was then used as the base on which to lay out the different warrant surveys which, in turn, were drawn up to the same scale. By proceeding in this manner, it was possible to obtain a warrant and patent map which conforms with the natural physical features such as rivers and creeks and the man-made physical features such as highways, railroads and villages. The aerial maps of this area were also consulted and frequently fence lines and old road locations helped materially in spotting warrants and patents. This resulted in a large mosaic which was, in turn, reduced to the scale of the Map which is a part of this article.

Each of the warrant and patent plots shown on this map is identified by a number and this number is then used to designate the descriptive matter which pertains to each particular plot and which is set down in tabular form in the body of this article.

These descriptive sheets include the Land Office Index Number covering the warrants and the patents and give the date of the warrant and the date of the patent and the names of the warrantee and the patentee. The acreages included in the different tracts are given as are also the descriptions of the tracts. These descriptions were made up from the data shown on the maps which are a part of the Land Office records covering the surveys of the different plots before the patents were granted. Of particular interest in connection with these descriptions is the fact that many of these tracts were referred to as "plantations" and many of them were named.

This naming of the different tracts, we understand, was done frequently by the people making the survey and in very few cases has any name persisted to the present day in connection with the tracts. It is possible that a good story might be written some day in connection with the naming of these tracts.

Data was gathered for this article with the assistance of W. S. Roper. We also had the invaluable guidance of Warren J. Daniels of the Land Office in Harrisburg insofar as the Land Office Records are concerned.

Tables of  
Warrants and Patents

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. NO.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
1	D-89203	2-24-1737	William Allen	A-9-66	8-13-1739
2	D-89-271	2-28-1739	William Allen	A-9-66	8-13-1739
3	D-16-36	5-21-1767	Giles Windsor	AA-8-308	5-22-1767
4	C-164-9	5-23-1757 4-22-1752 6-12-1786	Jacob Neihart Fredrick Neighart Stephen Sneider	P-6-458	9-2-1786
5	A-31-58	6-12-1750	Jacob Yundt	H-24-155	1-23-1827
6	Z-2-70	6-12-1750	Jacob Yun (Yundt)	H-24-155	1-23-1827
7	C-123-292	5-11-1756	Adam Miller	P-14-448	1-22-1789

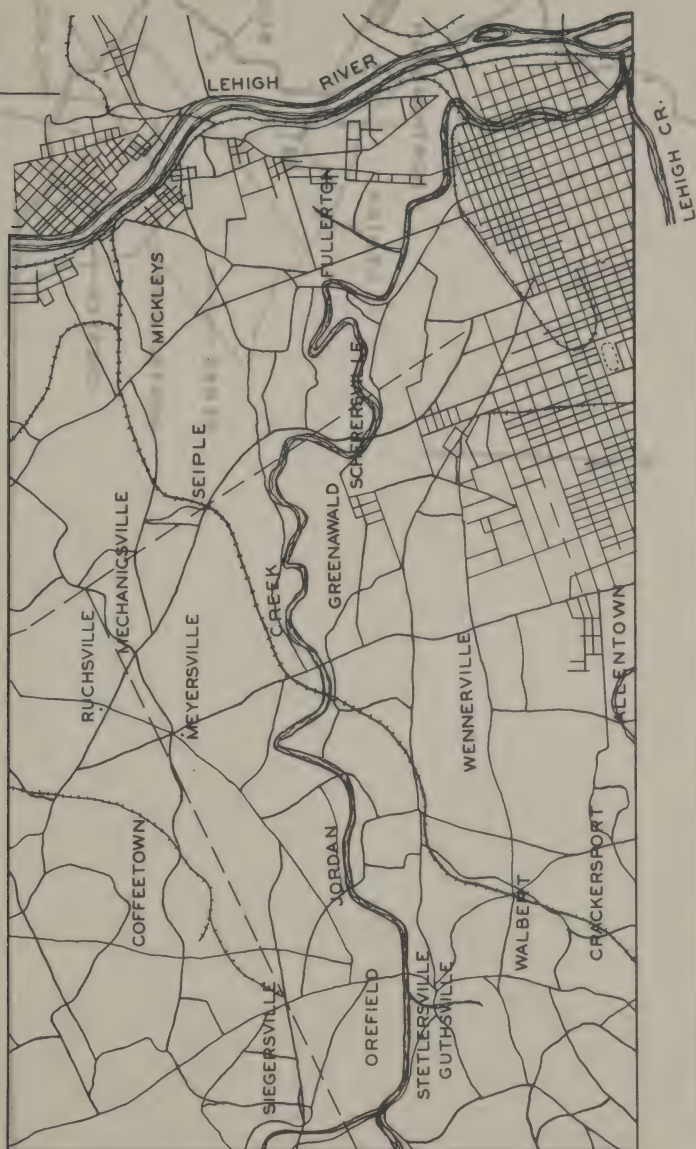


# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
William Allen	765A	Begin at the Lehigh River then South 24 Perches; West 292 Perches; North 510 Perches; East 240 Perches to Lehigh River; down Lehigh to place of beginning.
William Allen	200A	Begin at a post on the Bank of River Lehigh thence West 240 Perches; North 147 Perches; East 198 Perches to River Lehigh; down the River to place of beginning.
Giles Windsor	143½A	Begin at Upper West Branch of Delaware River (Lehigh) thence West 172 Perches; N 20 E 76 Perches; N 60 W 41 Perches; N 20 W 85 Perches; N 78 E 90 Perches; S 12 W 22.6 Perches; N 78 E 68 Perches to river down the river to beginning called "Giles Last Purchase."
Stephen Sneider	201A. 140P. (152P.)	Begin at bank of Lehigh River thence S 78½ W 170½ P.; N 10 W 62 P.; S 80 W 70 P.; S 10 W 12 P.; S 9¾ W 143 P.; S 59½ E 154½ P.; N 17 W 84½ P.; N 79 E 71 P.; S 12½ W 22 P.; N 79 E 66 P.; up river North 40 P.; N. 7 E 30 P. N. 26 E 66½ P. to place beginning called "Irine".
George Yundt	43A. 59P.	Begin at Bank of Lehigh River thence S 74 W 133 Perches; S 10 E 120 Perches; N 75 E 130 Perches to the river up the river to place of beginning.
George Yundt	44A	Begin at Bank of Lehigh River, thence S 74 W 133 P.; N 14 W 13 P.; N 76 E 25 P.; N 14 W 70 P.; N 76 E 58 P.; to river down same S 56 E 46 P.; S 32 E 20 P.; S 55 E 33 P. to the place of beginning.
Adam Miller	14¾A	Begin at Bank of West Branch (Lehigh) River, thence S 80 W 58 Perches N 52 W 40 Perches; N 38 E 33 Perches to Bank of River; down the same to place of beginning called "Stretford."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

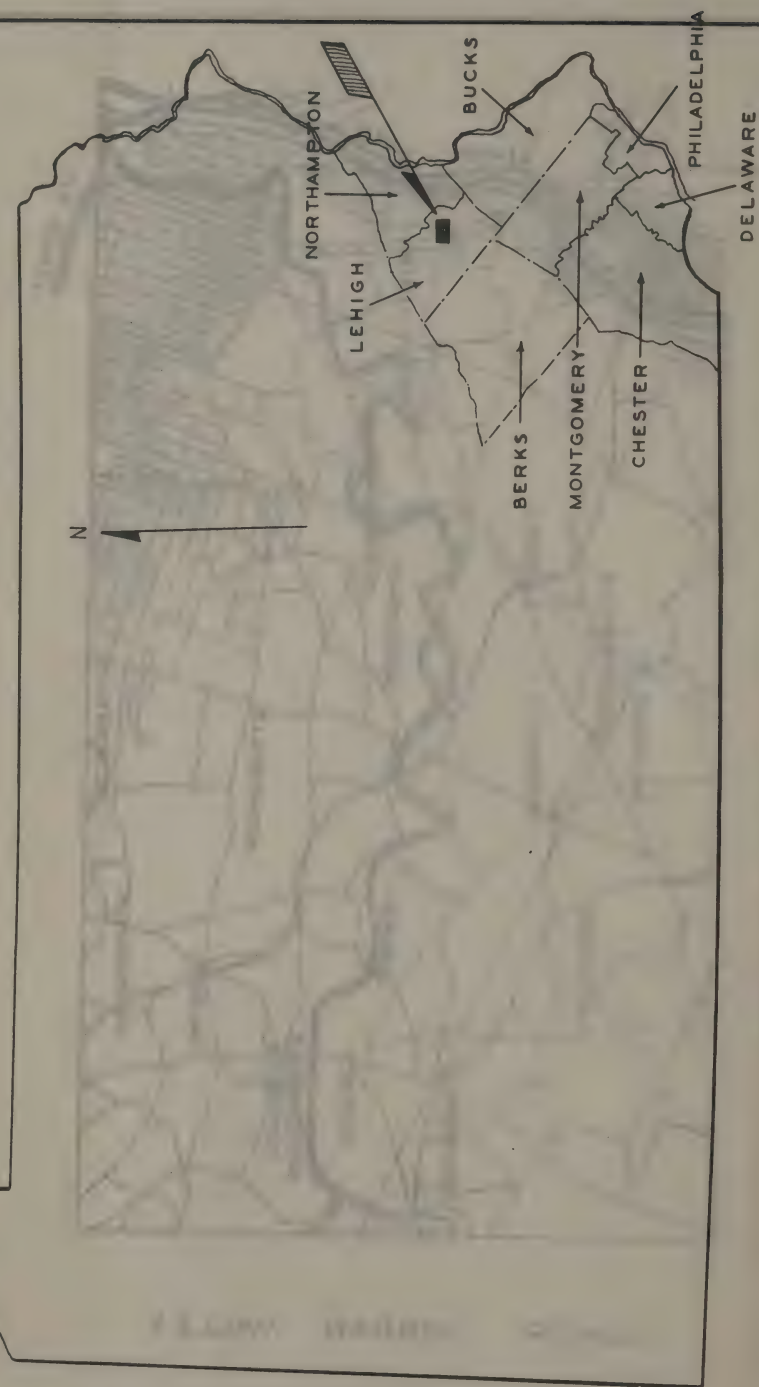
MAP REF. NO.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
8	C-120-293	2-7-1788	Adam Miller	P-13-5	2-11-1788
9	C-136-90	4-28-1766	Adam Miller	AA-8-339	6-4-1767
10	A-31-154	12-7-1826	George Yondt (Yundt)	11-24-91	12-7-1826
11	C-88-40	1-11-1759	Michael Hallacker	P-16-375	8-23-1790
12	C-599	6-12-1750	Jacob Yont (Yundt)	P-6-457	9-2-1786
13	C-164-134	5-27-1754	Frederick Neihart	P-14-461	1-29-1789
14	A-49-94	7-10-1734	John Eastburn	A-12-313	1-6-1745
15	D-89-202	2-28-1738	William Allen	A-9-66	8-13-1739
16	D-89-271	9-22-1748 Surveyed 10-20-1748	{ Thomas Scott 500A Herbert Springet 41A-114 for Wm. Allen Esq.	A-9-66	8-13-1739

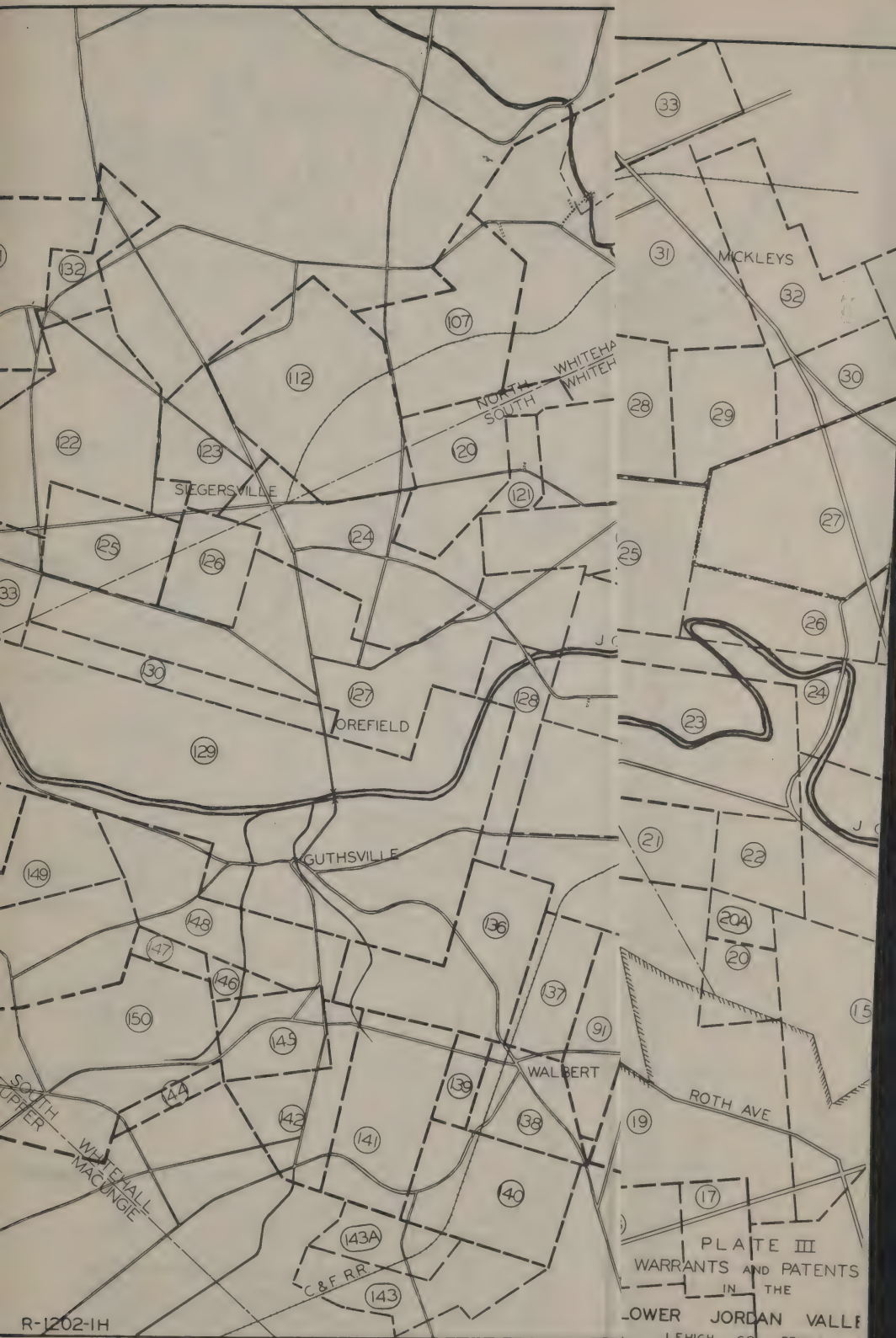


LOWER JORDAN VALLEY



LOCATION OF LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
IN COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA





R-1202-1H

PLATE III  
WARRANTS AND PATENTS  
IN THE  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
LEHIGH CO. PENNA.  
DRAWN BY W.S.R.  
ACCURACY NOT GUARANTEED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

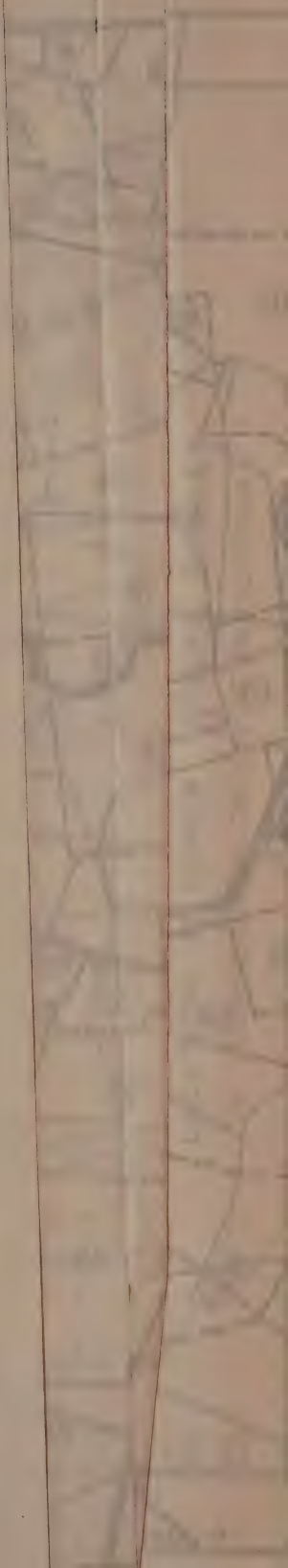
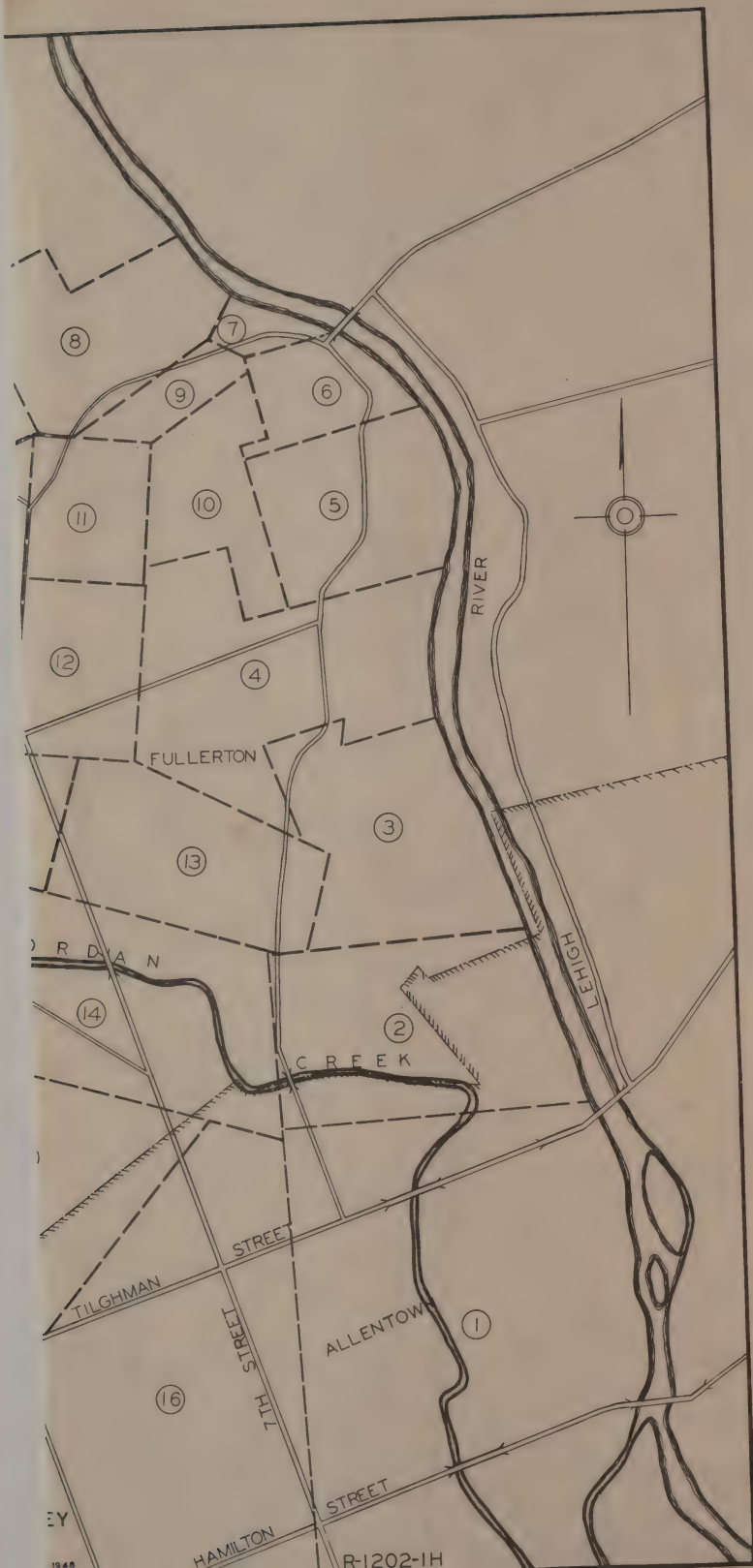
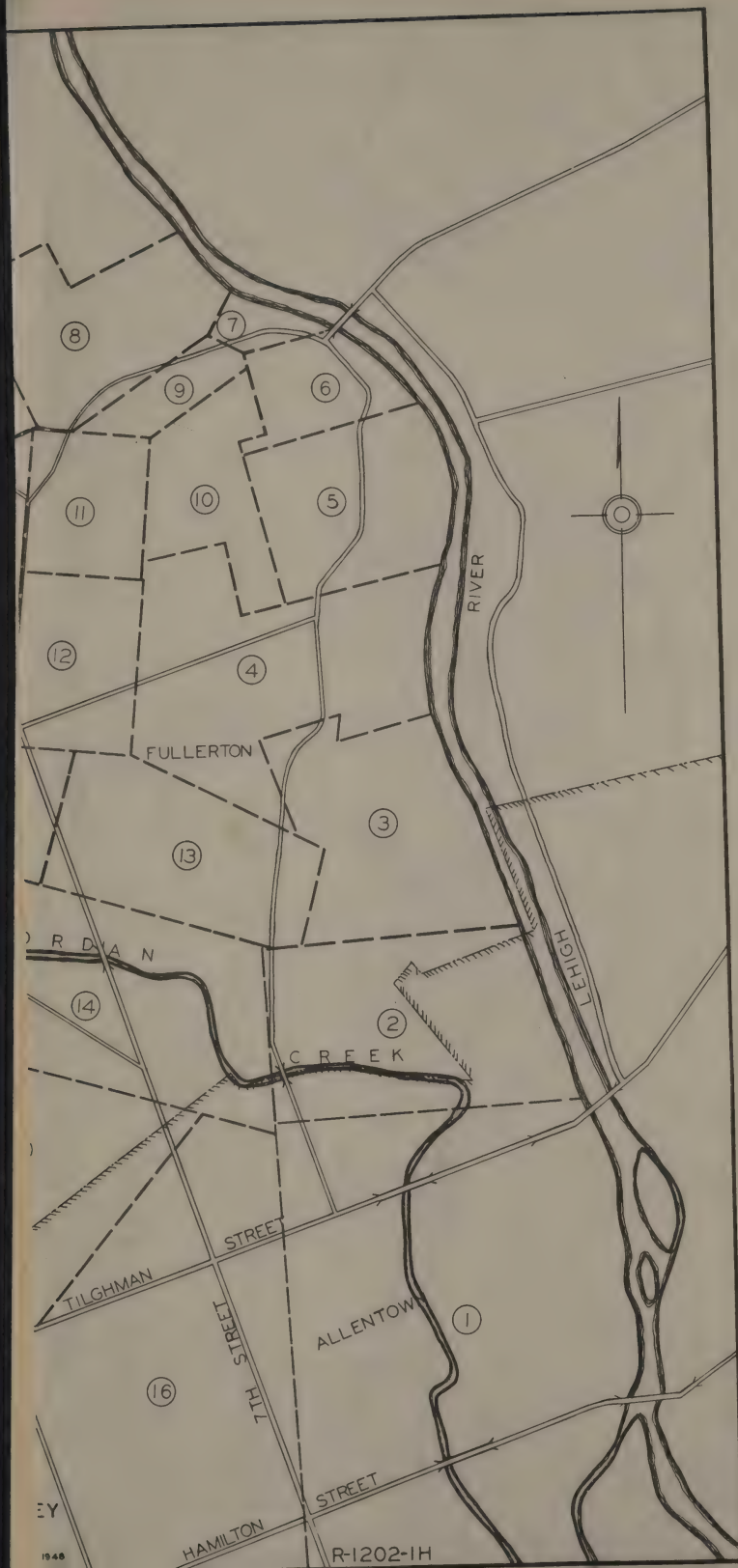






PLATE III  
WARRANTS AND PATENTS  
IN THE  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
LEHIGH CO. PENNA.  
DRAWN BY H. S. R. SEPTEMBER 30, 1848  
GUARANTEED



## LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Adam Miller	120A. 150P.	Begin at Bank of the Lehigh River, thence S 38 W 33 Perches; S 60 W 142 Perches; N 80 W 261½ Perches; N 20 W 137 Perches; N 70 E 76 Perches; S 20 E 42 Perches; N 70 E 100 Perches to the Bank of the River down the same to place of beginning called "Millhouse."
Adam Miller	30½A	Begin at a point of Adam Miller's other land, thence S 60 W 142 Perches; S 82 E 68½ Perches; N 60 E 100 Perches; N 10 W 5 Perches; N 50 W 40 Perches to the place of beginning.
George Yondt (Yundt)	77A. 35P.	Begin at a point of Jacob Yundt's other land, thence N 10 W 60 P.; S 80 W 66 P.; N 10 E 104¾ P.; N 60 E 100 P.; S 10 E 56 P.; S 80 W 24 P.; S 10 E 133 P.; S 75 W 40 P.; to the place of beginning.
Stephen Blank	70A. 30P.	Begin at a point, thence N 10 E 119 Perches; S 80 E 100 Perches; S 10 W 119 Perches; N 80 W 100 Perches to the place of beginning.
Stephen Schneider	85A	Begin at a point, thence S 82 E 103 Perches; N 8 E 140 Perches; N 82 W 103 Perches and S 8 W 140 Perches to place of beginning called "Stephen's Green."
Fredrick Neihart & Laurence Neyhart	130½A	Begin at a point, thence N 20 E 119½ Perches; S 81 E 25 Perches; S 59½ E 182 Perches; S 20 W 78 Perches; West 26½ Perches South 4 Perches; N 70 W 181 Perches to the place of beginning called "Padua."
John Eastburn	250A	Begin at a point, thence North 162 Perches; S 70 E 279 Perches; South 162 Perches; N 70 W 279 Perches to place of beginning.
William Allen	257A	Begin at a point, thence North 317 Perches; S 70 E 213 Perches S 42 W 290 Perches; and West 44½ Perches to the place of beginning.
William Allen Esq.	541A. 114P.	Begin at a point, thence N 361 P.; N 70 W 66 P.; S 42 W 290 P.; W. 91 P.; S 168 P.; and E 349 P. to the place of beginning.



# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
17	C-164-214	5-27-1755	John Nicholas	P-32-492	2-6-1798
18	C-191-82	3-30-1772	William Philips	H-33-29	12-4-1833
19	C-233-63	10-21-1784	Casper Weaver	P-4-529	5-29-1786
20	C-121-55	3-9-1822	George Yundt	H-18-576	2-7-1824
20A	C-121-54	2-7-1824	Joseph Keiter	H-21-362	2-7-1824
21	C-152-278	1-14-1830	Peter Marks	H-27-356	1-15-1830
22	B-12-97	2-21-1754	Michael Hallacker	P-16-375	8-23-1790
23	C-224-218	12-6-1749	Jacob Wertz	A-14-574	12-5-1750
24	C-224-28	12-6-1749	Jacob Wertz	A-14-574	3-5-1750
25	D-9-252	5-9-1750	Jacob Yundt	P-14-313	10-16-1788



# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Abraham Gressmer	41A. 96P.	Begin at a post thence, E 62 P.; S 1 E 112 P.; W 64 P.; N 112 P.; to the place of beginning. Called "Fairfield."
John Frey	87A. 153P.	Begin at a point thence, E 155 P.; N 97½ P.; W 155 P.; S 97½ P. to the place of beginning.
Casper Weaver	404A. 140P.	Begin at a point thence, N 296½ P.; S 77 E 79½ P.; N 12½ E 27½ P.; S 77 E 126 P.; S 10 W 130 P.; E 78 P.; S 195 P.; W 46½ P.; N 46 P.; W 215 P.; To the place of beginning called "Weaver's Retreat."
George Yunt	33A. 65P.	Begin at a point thence E 78 P.; N ½ E 70 P.; N 73½ W 65¾ P.; S 10 W 90 P.; to the place of beginning.
Joseph Keiter	17½A	Beginning at a point thence, S 73½ E 65¾ P.; N ½ E 48½ P.; N 70 W 58 P.; S 10 W 50½ P. to the place of beginning.
Peter Marks	59A. 69P.	Begin at a point thence N 10 E 80 P.; S 80 E 126 P.; S 10 W 80 P.; N 80 W 126 P. to the place of beginning.
Michael Horlacher	41A. 120P.	Begin at a point thence N 10 E 72 P.; S 80 E 80 P.; S 92 P.; N 69 W 97-3/10 P. to the place of beginning.
Jacob Wertz	318A	Begin at a point thence, N 10 E 132 P.; S 80 E 245 P.; S 134 P.; N 80 W 269 P. to the place of beginning.
Jacob Wertz		Begin at a point thence, N 10 E 30 P.; S 80 E 375 P.; S 20 W 113 P.; N 70 W 101 P.; N 80 W 245 P. to the place of beginning.
Daniel Neighart	86A. 34P.	Begin at a point thence N 8 E 141 P.; S 82 E 107½ P.; S 11 W 141 P.; N 82 W 100 P. to the place of beginning called "Csentznach."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
26	A-78-130	6-14-1750	Philip Verbell	P-11-580	2-5-1788
27	C-91-277	11-27-1787	Michael Kolp	P-14-360	11-14-1789
28	A-31-158	8-3-1773	Peter Yund	H-18-430	1-18-1822
29	C-136-88- 89	4-28-1766	Adam Miller	AA-8-339	1-3-1867
30	C-74-120	4-18-1774	Jacob Hartman	P-15-353	10-2-1790
31	C-118-218	5-9-1770	Jacob Mickley	P-4-139	2-9-1785
32	C-78-128	12-23-1774	Jacob Hartman	AA-15-31	12-23-1774
33	C-118-219	4-9-1767	Jacob Mickley	P-4-139	2-9-1785
34	A-68-158	12-9-1784	Peter Deshler	P-8-107	11-22-1786
35	A-68-158	12-9-1784	Peter Deshler	P-8-107	11-22-1786

## LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Jacob Kolp	72A. 135P.	Begin at a point thence, S 82 E 196 $\frac{1}{4}$ P.; N 8 E 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ P.; S 55 W 52 P.; N 77 W 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 10 W 70 P. to the place of beginning, called Verbelkop.
Michael Kolp	167A. 110P.	Begin at a stone thence; N 10 E 93 P.; N 70 E 216 P.; S 8 W 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 55 W 52 P.; N 77 W 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. to the place of beginning, called "Rags."
Jacob Rhoads	50A	Begin at a point thence N 6 E 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 80 E 52 P.; S 5 E 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; N 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 77 P. to the place of beginning.
Adam Miller	69A	Begin at a point thence, N 5 W 130 P.; N 85 E 93 P.; S 22 E 28 P.; S 5 E 70 P.; S 68 W 62 P.; S 10 W 20 P.; N 84 W 30 P. to the place of beginning, called "Sapling Bottom."
Jacob Hartman	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ A	Begin at a post thence, N 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ W 73 P.; N 70 E 122 P.; S 20 E 78 P.; S 73 W 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Blooming Grove."
Jacob Mickley	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ A	Begin at a point thence N 20 W 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 70 W 135 P.; S 20 E 140 P.; S 80 E 52 P.; N 86 E 98 P. to place of beginning. Called "Jacobs Fancy."
Jacob Hartman	98A. 157P.	Begin at a point thence N 70 E 120 P.; N 20 W 58 P.; S 70 W 48 P.; N 20 W 59 P.; S 70 W 12 P.; N 20 W 93 P.; S 70 W 60 P.; S 20 E 210 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Softbody."
Jacob Mickley	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ A	Begin at a point thence N 20 W 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 70 W 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 27 E 78 P.; N 70 E 130 P.; to place of beginning.
Peter Deshler	52A. 130P.	Begin at a point thence N 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 86 P.; S 29 E 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ W 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; N 7 W 99 P. to the place of beginning.
Peter Deshler	24A. 20P.	Begin at a point thence N 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 99 P.; N 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 54 P.; S 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ P.; S 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Petersburg."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. NO.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
36	C-118-266	4-28-1772	Jacob Mickley	P-4-137	2-11-1788
37	C-151-4	7-6-1784	Jacob Mickley	P-15-53	6-4-1789
38	C-104-22	11-18-1789	Godfrey Knouse	P-15-198	11-27-1789
39	C-107-123	8-5-1757	Godfrey Knouse	A-4-179	5-21-1762
40	A-83-268	6-12-1750	Reinhart Bene	AA-4-179	5-19-1762
41	A-48-218	8-10-1748	Hans Reynard Denny (Bene)	AA-4-179	7-28-1761
42	A-83-267	6-12-1750	Reinhart Bene	AA-4-179	5-18-1764
43	C-102-44	3-30-1766	Godfred Knous	AA-10-424	3-31-1768
44	C-190-62	7-30-1761	Daniel Rhoad	AA-4-179	7-30-1761



# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

PATENTEE	AREA	DESCRIPTIONS
		COURSES AND DISTANCES
Jacob Mickley	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ A	Begin at a point thence, N 84 E 71 P.; N 6 W 131 $\frac{3}{4}$ P.; S 85 W 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 80 W 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 6 E 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ (this distance is wrong) P. to the place of beginning. Called "Pond Brook."
Jacob Mickley	181A. 130P.	Begin at a point thence N 6 W 214 P.; S 74 E 20 P.; S 6 E 26 P.; N 82 E 71 P.; N 7 W 49 P.; N 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ E 58 P.; S 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ E 139 P.; N 80 W 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 6 W 82 P.; N 81 W 90 P.; S 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 67 P.; N 82 W 55 P.; S 9 W 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ P.; S 88 W 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Oczakow."
Godfrey Knouse	32A. 11P.	Begin at a point thence N 10 E 48 P.; N 80 W 88 P.; S 10 W 66 P.; S 80 E 47 P.; N 80 E 48 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Whitehall."
Godfrey Knouse	18A. 132P.	Begin at a point thence, N 10 E 30 P.; N 11 W 104 P.; N 80 E 48 P.; S 10 W 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; N 80 W 8 P. to the place of beginning.
Godfrey Knouse	66A. 118P.	Begin at a point thence, N 11 W 104 P.; N 80 W 97 P.; S 10 W 98 P. to place of beginning.
Godfrey Knouse	150A	Begin at a hickory tree, thence S 10 W 190 P.; S 80 E 134 P.; N 10 E 190 P.; N 80 W 134 P.; to place of beginning.
Reinhart Bene	47A. 104P.	Begin at a point thence N 10 E 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 60 E 34 P.; S 10 W 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 80 E 70 P.; S 10 W 63 P.; S 80 W 104 P.; to the place of beginning.
Godfredt Knaus (Godfrey Knouse)	43A. 88P.	Begin at a white oak thence, S 80 E 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; N 10 E 43 P.; N 80 W 104 P.; N 10 E 63 P.; N 80 W 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 10 W 106 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Umbelicamence."
Godfred Knouse	24A. 152P.	Begin at a point thence, N 10 W 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; N 75 E 60 P.; S 10 W 78 P.; S 80 E 40 P.; South 10 P.; West 70 P.; to the place of beginning.

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. NO.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
45	A-52-59	11-30-1784	Peter Rhoads, Esq.	P-6-649	9-2-1786
46	C-192-241	11-15-1784	Michael Snider	P-8-62	11-1-1786
47	C-176-161	8-9-1783	Peter Rhoads	P-2-91	8-12-1783
48	C-207-131	11-17-1752	Mathias Sheaver	H-22-119	2-10-1827
48A	C-207-133	11-17-1752	Mathias Sheaver	H-22-104	2-10-1827
48B	C-207-132	11-17-1752	Mathias Sheaver	H-22-103	2-10-1827
48C	C-207-135	11-17-1752	Mathias Sheaver	H-24-118	3-7-1827
48D	C-207-107	11-17-1752	Mathias Sheaver	H-24-118	12-30-1826
48E	C-207-108	11-17-1752	Mathias Sheaver	H-22-102	2-10-1827
49	C-78-284	3-29-1783	Fred Hildt	P-1-519	3-31-1782

# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Peter Rhoads, Esq.	63¾A.	Begin at a point, thence, N 8 W 110 P.; E 71½ P.; N 10 P.; S 79 E 31½ P.; S 12 W 106 P.; S 77 E 53 P.; S 20 P.; N 79 W 120 P.; to the place of beginning. Called "Rhoadsburg."
Michael Snider	306A. 140P.	Begin at a point thence, S 59 E 219 P.; E 36 P.; N 317 P.; N 79 W 120 P.; S 25 W 250½ P.; to the place of beginning. Called "Groushall."
Peter Rhoads	40A	Begin at a point thence, N 30 E 140 P.; E 36 P.; S 93 P.; S 75 W 110 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Rhoadston."
John Schwander	58A. 88P.	Begin at a stone thence, S 65 E 54 P.; S 8¼ E 161 P.; S 89½ W 12 P.; N 63½ W 60 P.; S 25½ W 6 P.; N 5 W 87½ P.; N 82¼ W 8½ P.; N 4¼ E 44 P.; N 17¼ E 30 P.; to the place of beginning.
John Schwander	41A. 93P.	Begin at a point thence, N 89½ E 77½ P.; N 25½ E 44 P.; N 2½ W 31 P.; N 84½ W 62¼ P.; S ¼ E 5 P.; N 89¾ W 43¾ P.; S 8¼ E 73½ P. to the place of beginning.
Adam Schwander	36A. 136P.	Begin at a point thence, S 65 E 128¾ P.; S 2½ E 33 P.; N 84½ W 62¾ P.; S 8¼ E 5 P.; N 89¾ W 43¾ P.; N 8¼ W 87 P. to the place of beginning.
Henry Bacher	5A	Begin at a point thence, S 65 E 30 P.; S 25½ W 56¾ P.; N 2½ W 64 P. to the place of beginning.
Mono Fisher, Ad'tx Geo. Stenninger } Ad. Henry Bachart }	9A. 70P.	Begin at a point S 25½ W 41¼ P.; N 63½ W 80 P.; N 89 E 89½ P. to the place of beginning.
Henry Schwander	91A. 56P.	Begin at a point thence, S 65 E 47¾ P.; S 17¼ W 30 P.; S 4¼ W 44 P.; S 82¼ E 8½ P.; S 5 E 87½ P.; S 25½ W 54 P.; N 64¾ W 98 P.; N 19 E 199 P. to the place of beginning.
Fred Hildt	87A. 140P.	Begin at a point thence N 8 W 92 P.; E 20 P.; S 20 P.; E 91¼ P.; N 173 P.; E 12 P.; S 12 E 33¼ P.; S 23 E 73 P.; S 22 W 200 P.; N 60 W 82 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Hircania."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
50	C-105-255	6-27-1753	Lynnford Lardner	P-35-269	6-12-1798
51	C-108-264	8-5-1765	Lynford Lardner	P-35-270	6-13-1798
52	A-82-291	7-7-1785	William Rishel	P-6-539	11-15-1786
53	A-86-77	7-...-1773	Daniel Trocksell (Troxel)	P-15-424	12-16-1790
53A	C-407-300	12-8-1815	Peter Troxel, Jr.	H-12-32	1-13-1816
54	See Eckert Folder #3	10-20-1947	J. B. Bronstein	H-80-65	10-30-1947
55	D-17-292	11-30-1784	Jacob Wenner	P-48-299	1-12-1803
56	Warrant of Original Not Found.	10-2-1756	Philip Knauss	P-1-84 & 85	10-4-1781
57	C-18-226 & 227	2-22-1754	George Hoffman	AA-13-441	3-30-1773
58	D-88-151	11-8-1743	Casper Wistar	A-16-419	2-21-1752



# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

PATENTEE	AREA	DESCRIPTIONS
		COURSES AND DISTANCES
Francis Lardner	124A. 49P.	Begin at a post thence West 140 P.; S 11 E 156 P.; E 20 P.; S 20 P.; E 91 P.; N 173 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Plainfield."
Francis Lardner	123A	Begin at a point thence, N 120½ P.; S 80¾ W 30½ P.; N 20 P.; E 88½ P.; S 16¼ P.; E 80 P.; S 12 E 127 P.; W 169 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Union."
George Kleck	87A. 150P.	Begin at a point thence W 151¾ P.; S 12 E 79 P.; S 21 E 74 P.; S 59 E 37 P.; N 25 E 182½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Kleckbury."
Daniel Trocksell (Troxel)	24A. 10P.	Begin at a point thence S 9½ W 32 P.; E 22 P.; S 17 P.; E 78 P.; N 28 W 64½ P.; S 83 W 65 P.; to the place of beginning. Called "Hempfield."
Peter Troxel, Jr.	1A. 125P.	Begin at a point thence N 74½ E 62 P.; S 28 E 10 P.; S 83 W 65 P. to the place of beginning.
J. B. Bronstein	.89A	Begin at a concrete monument thence N 87°-32'-30"; E 208.36 ft. S 70°-56'-51" E 353.34 ft.; N 82°-19'-2" E 13.18 ft.; S 82°-16'-2" W 11.18 ft.; N 35°-40'-58" W 421 ft. to the place of beginning.
George Wenner	193A. 20P.	Begin at a point thence E 151¾ P.; N 25 E 68 P.; N 8 W 131½ P.; S 77½ W 219¼ P.; S 27 E 49 P.; E 12½ P.; S 21½ P.; E 1 P.; S 12 E 81 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Langford."
Philip Knauss	101A	Begin at a white oak thence W 97¼ P.; S 10 W 13½ P.; N 80 W 30 P.; S 10 W 49 P.; W 40 P.; S 7 W 50 P.; N 75 E 284 P.; N 10 W 60 P.; S 75 W 82 P.; S 10 W 5½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Kirchburg."
John Road (Roth)	64A. 50P.	Begin at a black oak thence S 80 E 98 P.; N 10 E 48 P.; S 80 E 130 P.; S 10 W 20 P.; S 75 W 143½ P.; S 10 W 5 P.; N 88 W 97.2 P.; N 8 E 51½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Madgeburg."
Casper Wistar	100A	Begin at a point thence N 10 E 177 P.; S 80 E 96 P.; S 10 W 177 P.; N 80 W 96 P. to the place of beginning.

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. NO.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
59	C-178-192	4-16-1743	Peter Troxel	H-25-386	3-29-1828 or 4-15-1828
60	C-178-192	11-7-1757	Adam Ridebacher	H-25-386	3-29-1828
61	C-215-181	3-31-1830	Jonas Troxell	H-28-138	4-2-1830
62	C-178-192	4-27-1785	Daniel Rhoads	H-25-386	4-15-1828
63	C-5-268	11-20-1783	Christian Bartsch	P-8-107	11-22-1786
64	C-204-60	11-18-1772	Peter Sigfried	H-13-439	4-11-1816
65	C-39-183	10-17-1754	Adam Deshler	AA-13-57	2-7-1772
66	C-107-110	10-8-1754	Jacob Kearne	AA-4-97	5-13-1762
67	C-12-22	8-26-1752 10-17-1754	Peter Burkholder	P-3-244	12-24-1784
68	C-7-67	5-29-1782	Peter Burkholder	P-3-245	5-31-1782

## LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Jacob Saeger	103A. 80P.	Begin at a point thence N 80 W 131 P.; N 10 E 134 P.; S 80 E 131 P.; S 10 W 134 P. to the place of beginning.
Jacob Saeger	32A	Begin at a point thence S 80 E 131 P.; N 10 E 53 P.; W 133 P.; S 10 W 30 P. to the place of beginning.
Jonas Troxell	76A. 45P.	Begin at a point thence N 9 E 31 P.; N 71 W 117 P.; N 19 E 30 P.; N 70 E 159 P.; S 5 W 152 P.; W 40 P. to the place of beginning.
Jacob Saeger	77A. 130P.	Begin at a point thence N 5 E 152 P.; N 70 E 71 P.; S 4¾ E 176¼ P.; W 94¾ P. to the place of beginning.
Christian Bartsch	253A. 100P.	Begin at a white oak thence, S 71 E 142 P.; N 19 E 30 P.; N 70 E 230 P.; N 4¾ W 37 P.; N 73¼ W 180 P.; S 80 W 144 P.; S 29 W 50½ P.; S 13 W 82½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Bartsch-ton."
Peter Sigfried	111A. 147P.	Begin at a stone thence S 73¼ E 196 P.; N 6 W 114 P.; S 80 W 27 P.; N 18 W 46½ P.; S 80 W 44 P.; S 20 W 16 P.; N 50 W 61½ P.; S 20 W 108 P.; S 10 W 12 P. to the place of beginning.
Adam Deshler	34A. 14P.	Begin at a point thence S 50 E 61½ P.; N 20 E 100 P.; N 50 W 61½ P.; S 20 W 100 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Adamsfall."
Jacob Kearne (Kern)	27½A	Begin at a point thence N 12 E 105½ P.; S 50 E 56½ P.; S 20 W 100 P.; N 50 W 42¾ P. to the place of beginning.
Peter Burkholder	110½A	Begin at a point thence S 50 E 50 P.; S 60 W 69 P.; S 50 E 40 P.; N 80 E 84 P.; S 50 E 37 P.; S 30 E 88 P.; N 70 E 95½ P.; N 12½ E 93 P.; S 40 W 92 P.; N 50 W 245 P.; S 40 W 42½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Petersburg."
Peter Burkholder	69A	Begin at a point thence S 77 E 60 P.; N 20 E 62½ P.; S 70 W 26 P.; N 30 W 86 P.; N 50 W 36 P.; S 80 W 83¼ P.; S 50 E 62 P.; S 10 E 26½ P.; S 40 E 70 P. to the place of beginning.

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
69	C-102-106	12-22-1770	Jacob Kern	AA-13-310	12-18-1772
70	C-197-173	11-24-1758	Martin Swope	AA-1-45	11-4-1773
70A	C-102-145	12-15-1772	Jacob Kern	AA-14-44	11-3-1773
71	C-137-5	4-28-1773	Simon Meyers	P-31-325	2-24-1797
72	C-151-243	9-3-1754	Yost Meyer (Jost)	H-20-250	7-5-1822
73	C-140-216	9-20-1758	Jost Meyer	H-30-70	1-28-1831
74	C-151-13	9-20-1758	Jost Meyer	H-37-450	6-9-1837
75	C-169-69	9-20-1758	Jost Meyer	H-44-206	6-20-1842
76	C-215-274	2-20-1752	Daniel Troxel	H-18-531	2-22-1822
77	A-5-47	8-26-1917	Trojan Powder Co.	H-80-47	8-26-1947



# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Jacob Kern	39A. 133P.	Begin at a point thence N 80 E 72 P.; S 10 E 65 P.; N 20 E 102½ P.; N 50 W 42 P.; N 12 E 9 P.; S 70 W 70½ P.; S 20 W 60 P.; to the place of beginning. Called "Delay."
Jacob Kern	49A. 84P.	Begin at a point, thence N 78 E 140 P.; S 10 E 60 P.; S 78 W 140 P.; N 10 W 60 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Kernsfolly."
Jacob Kern	30A	Begin at a point thence S 64 P.; S 42 E 48½ P.; N 78 E 11¼ P.; N 10 W 60 P.; N 78 E 64 P.; N 20 E 21 P.; N 77 W 60 P.; S 50 W 26 P.; N 70 W 25 P.; to the place of beginning. Called "Kernsberg."
Peter Troxell	56A. 20P.	Begin at a white oak thence N 71 W 47¼ P.; N 13½ E 62 P.; N 11 W 20 P.; N 30 W 41 P.; S 60 W 17 P.; N 30 W 40 P.; E 86½ P.; SE 43 P.; N 78 E 11½ P.; S 29 E 50½ P. (S 29W) S 13 W 82½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Brookland."
Henry Wohler	30A. 85P.	Begin at a point thence N 28¾ W 76¾ P.; N 55¼ E 66 P.; S 33½ E 42 P.; S 15 E 20 P.; S 10 W 29 P.; S 62¼ W 64½ P. to the place of beginning.
Laurence Schadt	25A. 142P.	Begin at a point thence N 4 E 72 P.; N 85 E 58 P.; N 62¼ E 46½ P.; S 10 W 35 P.; N 75 W 22 P.; S 6¼ W 22¼ P.; S 57¾ W 66 P.; S 24¼ E 14 P.; S 89¼ W 24 P. to the place of beginning.
Henry Guth, Jr.	6A. 77P.	Begin at a point thence N 84½ E 30.1 P.; N 50 W 19.7 P.; N 14½ W 14.3 P.; N 79½ E 24.9 P.; N 24¼ W 20 P.; N 89¾ W 24 P.; S 4 W 51 P. to the place of beginning.
John Troxel Guardian of Charles Troxel	19A. 46P.	Begin at a point thence N 50 W 19¾ P.; N 14½ W 14¼ P.; N 79¼ E 24.8 P.; N 24¼ W 34 P.; N 57¾ E 66.1 P.; S 5¼ W 60.1 P.; S 74½ W 16.3 P.; S 14 W 32½ P.; S 84½ W 18.9 P. to the place of beginning.
Jonas Troxel	127A. 30P.	Begin at a black oak thence N 10 E 44 P.; W 172 P.; N 32 W 48 P.; N 10 E 80 P.; S 69°-10' E 314-3/10 P.; S 20 W 60 P.; N 80 W 96 P. to the place of beginning.
Trojan Powder Co.	7¾A	Begin at a point thence N 18¼ E 32 P.; N 79 E 16 P.; S 50 E 52 P.; W 65 P. to the place of beginning.

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
78	D-13-198	10-26-1752	Peter Troxel, Jr.	P-1-138	2-14-1782
79	D-13-199	4-16-1743	Peter Troxell	P-1-179	4-3-1782
80	D-13-196	5-3-1754	Peter Troxell, Jr.	P-1-138	2-14-1782
81	A-76-19	7-27-1768	Peter Troxell	AA-13-560	7-28-1773
82	C-105-247	8-9-1745	Lyn Ford Lardner (Lynford)	A-14-631	10-28-1746
83	C-232-16	3-13-1773	Johannis Spade & Jacob Koontz	H-4-607	5-10-1811
84	C-108-263	6-13-1798	Lynford Lardner	P-35-272	6-22-1798
85	C-125-242	5-17-1811	Jacob Haininger	H-4-605	5-11-1811
86	C-120-63	6-27-1753	Lynford Lardner	P-35-273	3-5-1799
87	C-121-62	10-11-1756	Hans Yerick Kneidler	H-21-403	3-13-1824

## LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Peter Troxel, Jr.	146A. 31P.	Begin at a post thence S 80 E 290 P.; N 10 E 111 P.; W 294 $\frac{1}{4}$ P.; S 10 W 60 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Troxelton."
Peter Troxell	305A. 35P.	Begin at a post thence N 10 E 181 P.; N 80 W 286 P.; S 10 W 181 P.; S 80 E 286 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Troxelburg."
Peter Troxell, Jr.	99A. 113P.	Begin at a post thence N 10 E 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; N 80 W 257 P.; S 10 W 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ P.; S 89 E 260 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Troxelburg."
Peter Troxell	128A	Begin at a post, thence S 40 W 78 P.; E 31 P.; S 40 P.; E 158 P.; N 20 P.; E 67 P.; N 5 E 80 P.; W 213 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Vanity."
Lyn Ford Lardner (Lynford)	195A	Begin at a post thence S 75 W 136 P.; N 42 W 156 P.; N 60 P.; E 236 P.; S 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Grouse Hall."
Jacob Hanninger	188A	Begin at a point thence N 10 E 25 P.; N 85 E 60 P.; N 58 E 91 P.; S 42 E 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; N 75 E 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 16 P.; E 62 P.; S 10 W 93 P.; W 51 P.; N 83 W 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; NW 104 P. to the place of beginning.
Frances Lardner	65A. 110P.	Begin at a point thence W 12 P.; S 20 P.; S 75 W 109 P.; S 16 P.; E 62 P.; S 89 P.; E 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ P.; N 11 W 156 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Green Park."
Jacob Haininger	116A	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 83 P.; S 83 E 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 86 P.; W 203 P.; N 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 32 P.; to the place of beginning.
Hannah Lardner	76A. 138P.	Begin at a point thence E 149 P.; N 9 W 93 P.; W 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 92 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Union."
Daniel Miller	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ A	Begin at a point thence W 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; S 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ P.; S 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ E 94 P.; N 8 W 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. to the place of beginning.

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
87A	C-121-61	12-15-1774	Adam Gabel	H-21-403	3-13-1824
88	A-72-113	9-14-1749	Lynford Lardner	A-14-633	9-26-1750
89	A-43-45	3-13-1782	Leonard Steininger	P-1-164	3-21-1782
90	A-16-212	11-23-1757	John Crack	P-12-187	10-27-1787
91	A-62-75	6-8-1773	Michael Huth	P-10-210	6-8-1787
92	C-108-246	6-13-1798	Frances Lardner	P-35-271	6-23-1798
93	C-127-248	11-17-1796	David Musick	P-31-128	11-23-1796
94	D-63-3	4-21-1774	Michael Fultz	P-16-26	1-8-1829



# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

## DESCRIPTIONS

PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Daniel Miller	41¼A	Begin at a point thence N 57¾ P.; S 30 W 51 P.; S 60¾ E 30 P. to the place of beginning.
Lynford Lardner	305A	Begin at a point thence N 60 W 138 P.; N 30 E 60 P.; N 60 W 99 P.; N 30 E 51 P.; N 88° 45' W 219 P.; S 30 W 25 P.; S 60 E 110 P.; S 30 E 74 P.; S 30 W 67¾ P.; S 60 E 255 P.; N 30 E 120 P. to the place of beginning. Called "The Grange."
Leonard Steininger	117A. 65P.	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 120 P.; S 70 E 30 P.; N 20 E 80 P.; N 55 W 62 P.; N 20 E 6 P.; S 70 E 77 P.; S 10 W 103 P.; SE 90 P.; S 20 W 70 P.; N 80 W 106 P.; N 20 E 6 P.; N 70 W 41½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Stoning-ton."
Leonard Steininger	115A. 109P.	<b>1364600</b> Begin at a point thence N 20 E 222 P.; S 70 E 47 P.; S 20 W 6 P.; S 55 E 62 P.; S 20 W 80½ P.; N 70 W 30 P.; S 20 W 120 P.; N 70 W 78½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "What You Please."
Adam Guth	56A. 150P.	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 198 P.; N 70 W 55 P.; S 20 W 135 P.; S 11¾ E 74 P.; S 70 E 16 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Good Hope."
Frances Lardner	53A. 30P.	Begin at a point thence N 85 E 60 P.; N 58 E 91 P.; N 42 W 54½ P.; S 85 W 30 P.; N 5 W 8 P.; S 85 W 50¼ P.; S 20 W 18 P.; S 10 W 79¼ P. to the place of beginning. Called "St. James Park."
David Musick	51½A	Begin at a point thence N 16 E 107¼ P.; N 74 W 123¾ P.; N 88½ W 168½ P.; S 14 W 37 P.; S 74 E 54½ P.; S 16 W 28 P.; S 74 E 231 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Pamassus."
Michael Fultz	47A. 105P.	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 92 P.; N 70 E 10 P.; N 30 E 16 P.; S 80 E 52 P.; N 41 E 5½ P.; E 29 P.; S 39½ P.; W 51 P.; S 60 P.; S 85 W 30½ P.; N 5 W 8 P.; S 85 W 50½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Eden."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
95	A-50-134	6-9-1787	Adam Good	P-10-211	6-9-1787
96	C-168-250	2-18-1789	Godfried Rhode	P-15-192	11-18-1789
97	C-58-234	5-28-1746	Laurence Good	AA-11-56	3-14-1769
98	C-107-64	6-12-1741	Laurence Good	A-20-527	4-9-1760
99	A-45-238	6-25-1753	Peter Droxel, Sr. (Troxel)	A-20-216	11-23-1758
100	C-68-107 C-63-138	8- 3-1820 2-21-1827	H. Good 8A. 25P. P. Good 52½A.	H-17-457 H-24-186	8- 3-1820 2-23-1827
100A	A-35-297	6-11-1806	Laurence Good	H-17-457	8-3-1820
101	C-58-232	4-10-1755	Laurence Good	AA-11-56	3-14-1769
102	C-58-233	11-1-1749	Laurence Good	AA-11-57	Returned 3-14-1769

## LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Adam Good	21¼A	Begin at a point thence S 70 E 128 P.; N 70 E 8 P.; N 30 E 16 P.; N 80 W 47 P.; N 44 E 59 P.; S 80 W 133½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Goodhall."
Godfred Rhode	42A	Begin at a point thence S 80 E 101½ P.; N 41 E 83½ P.; N 80 W 109¾ P.; S 10 W 21 P.; SW 60½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Elb."
Laurence Good	157A	Begin at a white oak thence S 83 E 165½ P.; N 80 E 132½ P.; N 10 E 200 P.; SW 50 P.; S 20 W 146 P.; N 70 W 225 P.; S 20 W 112 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Woocester."
Laurence Good	200A	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 142 P.; S 70 E 239 P.; S 20 W 142 P.; N 70 W 239 P. to the place of beginning.
Peter Droxel (Troxel)	95A. 58P.	Begin at a point N 10 E 148 P.; S 80 E 110 P.; S 10 W 146 P.; N 81 W 110 P.; to the place of beginning.
Henry Good } Peter Good }	60A. 45P.	Begin at a point thence N 59½ P.; E 167¼ P.; S 58 P.; S 8 W 68 P.; N 20 E 11 P.; W 104 P. to the place of beginning.
Laurence Good	12A. 30P.	Begin at a point thence N 80 E 24 P.; NE 23 P.; N 37½ P.; W 40 P.; S 58 P. to the place of beginning.
Laurence Good	99A. 136P.	Begin at a point thence S 70 E 140 P.; NE 181 P.; N 10 E 49 P.; S 80 W 80 P.; SW 139 P.; S 80 W 92 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Warwick."
Laurence Good	46¾A.	Begin at a point thence S 70 E 79 P.; NE 51 P.; N 10 E 114 P.; S 47 W 178 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Good's Delight."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
103	D-88-233	11-10-1737	Casper Wistar	A-11-258	11-8-1743
104	C-102-151	4-7-1786	Peter Kohler	P-4-522	4-12-1876
105	C-67-8 & 9	11-1-1787	Francis Riffle	H-1-590	11-8-1809
106A & 106B	C-61-269 C-61-272 C-61-267	11-12-1772 134A. 157P. 3-6-1743 96A. 48P.	Peter Guth Christopher Baer	H-10-77	9-24-1813
	C-61-270	10-12-1738 187A. 127P. 10-26-1772	Martin Kocher		
	C-61-274	86A. 125P. 3-6-1786 27A. 30P.	Peter Guth Jacob Good		
	Z-277				
106A	"	"	"	H-10-77	Divided 6- 2-1813 9-24-1813
106B	C-61-272 C-61-270 C-61-267	11-12-1772 10-12-1738 3- 6-1743	Peter Guth Martin Kocher Christopher Baer		10-16-1813
107	A-66-279	8-22-1870	Jacob Vogelgesang	H-18-361	12-12-1820
108	C-83-140	6-8-1887	Henry Guth	H-33-451	6-10-1837



# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Casper Wistar	100A	Begin at a point thence N 10 E 176 P.; S 80 E 97 P.; S 10 W 176 P.; N 80 W 97 P. to the place of beginning.
Peter Kohler	140½A	Begin at a point thence N 87½ E 154 P.; S 9 E 36 P.; N 43 E 118 P.; N 80 E 80 P.; N 10 E 25½ P.; N 20 E 35 P.; S 60 W 159 P.; N 30 W 87 P.; S 60 W 22 P.; S 85 W 120 P.; S 50 W 10 P.; S 2 E 8¾ P.; S 35 W 18½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Kohlerton."
George Gangeware	95½A	Begin at a point thence N 60 E 156 P.; N 30 W 80 P.; N 60 E 39 P.; S 30 E 19 P.; N 60 E 114 P.; N 30 W 24½ P.; S 60 W 309 P.; S 30 E 85½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Torrington."
Peter Guth	533A. 7P.	Begin at a point thence N 12 E 123½ P.; NW 74 P.; N 35¼ E 77¾ P.; N 65 E 182¾ P.; S 50 E 45 P.; S 80½ E 161 P.; S 137¾ P.; S 60 W 258 P.; S 85 W 84 P.; N 30 W 30 P.; S 80 W 56½ P. to the place of beginning.
Peter Guth	273A. 132P.	Begin at a point thence N 12 E 123½ P.; NW 74 P.; N 35¼ E 77¾ P.; N 65 E 67½ P.; S 21 W 57 P.; S 23¼ E 51¼ P.; N 56½ E 38¼ P.; S 61 E 76¾ P.; N 66 E 48 P.; S 40 E 121 P.; S 60 W 168 P.; S 85 W 84 P.; N 30 W 30 P.; S 80 W 56½ P. to the place of beginning.
Heirs of Daniel Guth	259A. 35P.	Begin at a point thence N 65 E 115¼ P.; S 50 E 45 P.; S 80½ E 161 P.; S 137¾ P.; S 60 W 90 P.; N 40 W 121 P.; S 66 W 48 P.; N 61 W 76¼ P.; S 56½ W 38¼ P.; N 23¼ W 51¼ P.; N 21 E 57 to the place of beginning.
David Sanders	101A. 80P.	Begin at a point thence N 7½ W 77 P.; NW 41 P.; N 80 E 98¾ P.; NW 22 P.; N 35 E 62¼ P.; SE 72¼ P.; S 12½ W 122½ P.; S 80 W 105 P. to the place of beginning.
Henry Guth	42A. 43P.	Begin at a point thence S 85 E 108.2 P.; N 4 E 70 P.; N 89¾ W 106.3 P.; S 5¾ E 61 P. to the place of beginning.

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. NO.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
109	C-217-85	1-27-1831	Laurence Shadt	H-30-71	1-28-1831
110	C-72-157	2-7-1831	Thomas Gangawere	H-30-102	<b>Returned</b> 2-17-1831
111	C-39-127	6-15-1749	Adam Deshler	A-14-593	5-5-1751
112	C-220-27 D-11-44 A-49-249	3-15-1755 4-17-1839 3-15-1755	David Saunders Peter Troxell David Saunders	H-25-605	12-18-1828
113	A-49-255	1-24-1754	John Shaad	P-13-386	12-23-1788
114	C-210-119	8-29-1787	Samuel Sager	P-11-423	12-3-1787
115	C-198-65	4-17-1787	Nicholas Seager	P-31-325	2-22-1797
116	C-8-36	11-10-1773	<b>To</b> Theobald Beck, Jr.	AA-14-50	11-11-1772
117	C-203-132	4-22-1773	Samuel Saeger and Laurence Rugh (Ruck)	H-4-26	4-27-1810
118	A-66-271	3-24-1786	Henry Ruch	P-63-366	10-18-1808

# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

PATENTEE	AREA	DESCRIPTIONS
		COURSES AND DISTANCES
Laurence Shadt	72A. 100P.	Begin at a point thence N 16 E 37 P.; N 34 W 20 P.; N 55½ E 121 P.; S 29 E 76¾ P.; S 85 W 58 P.; S 4 W 72 P.; N 89¾ W 106 P.; to the place of beginning.
Thomas Gangawere	14A. 57P.	Begin at a point thence N 34 W 60 P.; N 56 E 40 P. S 34 E 60¼ P.; S 55½ W 40 P. to the place of beginning.
Adam Deshler	40A	Begin at a point thence N 60 E 170 P.; N 30 W 40 P.; S 60 W 170 P.; S 30 E 40 P. to the place of beginning.
David Saunders	167A. 126P.	Begin at a point thence N 49½ W 111½ P.; N 23½ W 70 P.; N 51¼ E 142½ P.; S 23 E 7 P.; S 49 E 81½ P.; S 11½ E 150 P.; S 78½ W 94½ P. to the place of beginning.
George Shaad	185A. 100P.	Begin at a point thence N 80 W 68 P.; N 50 W 122½ P.; N 20 W 64½ P.; N 70 E 90 P.; S 20 E 164 P.; N 40 E 262¾ P.; S 50 E 20¼ P.; S 134 P.; S 60 W 164 P. to the place of beginning. Called "The Fishery."
Samuel Saeger	29¾A	Begin at a point thence N 60 E 79½ P.; N 30 W 99½ P.; S 60 W 22 P.; S 115 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Trapezium."
Peter Troxell	52A. 60P.	Begin at a point thence N 30 W 90¼ P.; N 61 E 101¾ P.; S 30 E 80 P.; S 50 W 48¾ P.; S 60 W 53¾ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Brookland."
Theobald Beck	33A. 91P.	Begin at a point thence E 85½ P.; N 61.5 P.; S 75 E 27 P.; N 50 E 26 P.; N 40 W 70 P.; S 50 W 40 P.; S 40 E 40 P.; S 50 W 106½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Well Hookt."
Peter Rugh (Ruck)	92A	Begin at a point thence N 30 W 78 P.; S 60 W 143¼ P.; N 30 W 58 P.; S 70 W 40 P.; N 35 E 112 P.; S 85 E; S 50 E 100 P.; S 10 E 25½ P.; S 50 W 40 P.; S 50 W 62 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Westminster."
Nicholas Seager	7A. 116P.	Begin at a point thence N 30 W 34 P.; N 60 E 28 P.; S 60 E 40 P.; S 61 W 48 P. to the place of beginning. Called "New Garden."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
119	C-210-38 C-210-39	8-27-1765 5- 4-1773	Samuel Saeger	P-10-87	5-3-1787
120	C-82-77	12-15-1784	Abraham Horn	P-55-195	12-17-1804
121					
122	C-75-214	10-16-1755	Henri Berrier	P-14-516	3-4-1789
123	C-203-12	2-24-1757	John Sieger	H-2-450	12-8-1809
124	C-199-217	9-2-1812	John Seiger	H-8-252	9-3-1812
125	C-232-115	1-11-1810	George Shout	H-6-261	8-7-1811
126	C-203-12	10-18-1774	John Sieger	H-2-450	12-18-1809



# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Samuel Sager	44A. } 15½A. }	59½A Begin at a point thence N 60 E 39 P.; N 30 W 58 P.; S 70 W 40 P.; N 33 E 113 P.; W 54 P.; S 36 P.; S 60 W 82 P.; S 30 E 80 P.; N 60 E 30 P.; S 60 E 40 P.; to the place of beginning. Called "Sagers hausen."
Stephen Bullick (Balliet)	85A	Begin at a point thence N 25 E 56 P.; N 85 E 5 P.; N 8½ W 74 P.; N 80 E 161 P.; S 30 E 29¼ P.; S 86 W 31½ P.; S 52 W 10¾ P.; S 89 W 30 P.; S 1 E 54 P.; SW 10½ P.; N 60 W 48½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Stephens Green."
Peter Hoffman	160A	Begin at a point thence S 70 E 65 P.; N 9 E 56 P.; S 70 E 137 P.; N 20 E 42½ P.; N 81 W 41 P.; N 9 E 89½ P.; N 36 W 68 P.; N 12 W 30 P.; S 74 W 71 P.; S 16 E 44 P.; S 60 W 70 P.; S 10 W 106 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Peterborough."
Samuel Sieger	50A. 98P. 123 & 126 97A. 63P.	Begin at a point thence N 9 E 69 P.; N 48 E 65 P.; S 20 E 70 P.; SE 44 P.; SW 77½ P.; N 70 W 30 P.; N 20 E 25 P.; N 81 W 40 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Salute."
John Seiger	127A.	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 42 P.; N 63 W 120 P.; N 30 E 17½ P.; N 70 W 45½ P.; NE 77¼ P.; SE 70 P.; N 85 E 89 P.; S 25 W 56 P.; S 65 E 48 P.; NE 60¼ P. S 62½ P.; S 15 W 34 P.; S 63 W 61¾ P.; S 75 W 21 P.; N 68 W 44 P. to the place of beginning.
George Shout	62A. 18P.	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 80 P.; N 70 W 137 P.; S 10 W 56 P.; N 70 W 4 P.; S 17 W 25 P.; S 70 E 130 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Mount Pleas- ant."
John Sieger	46A. 125P. 123 & 126 97A. 63P.	Begin at a point thence N 70 W 75½ P.; N 20 E 97½ P.; S 70 E 75½ P.; S 20 W 97½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Salute."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. NO.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
127	C-199-217	2-13-1752	Casper Wistar	A-16-419	2-13-1752
128	D-88-147	7-4-1740	Casper Wistar	A-16-419	Returned 7-5-1740
129	D-88-157	4-23-1730	Casper Wistar	A-6-162	7-5-1740
130	D-88-160	4-23-1730	Casper Wistar	A-6-162	7-5-1740
131	A-23-46	9-2-1754	John Rhoads	H-6-263	8-7-1811
132	A-23-60	12-7-1774	Paul Gross	H-6-263	8-7-1811
133	D-88-158	4-23-1730	Casper Wistar	A-6-162	7-5-1740
134	C-232-115	9-18-1770	Mathias Riffle	P-1-454	9-11-1782
135	D-88-159	4-23-1730	Casper Wistar	A-6-162	7-5-1740

# LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Casper Wistar	257A	Begin at a point thence N 69 W 320 P.; N 21 E 48 P.; S 68 E 195 P.; N 21 E 81 P.; S 60 E 120 P.; S 21 W 41 P.; S 69 E 44 P.; N 74 E 22 P.; N 63 E 68 P.; N 21 E 30 P.; E 100 P.; S 21 W 90 P.; N 69 W 70 P.; S 21 W 60 P.; N 69 W 56 P.; S 21 W 76 P.; N 69 W 68 P.; N 21 E 26½ P. to the place of beginning.
Casper Wistar	50A	Begin at a point thence N 21 E 151 P.; N 69 W 42 P.; N 21 E 61 P.; S 69 E 70 P.; S 21 W 212 P.; N 69 W 28 P. to the place of beginning.
Casper Wistar	467A	Begin about 6 perches eastward from the Branch of the Delaware thence S 69 E 428 P.; N 21 E 74 P.; S 69 E 86 P.; S 21 W 234 P.; N 69 W 305 P.; N 21 E 45 P.; N 69 W 209 P.; N 21 E 115 P. to the place of beginning.
Casper Wistar	50A	Begin at a point thence N 69 W 320 P.; N 21 E 26.5 P.; S 69 E 320 P.; S 21 W 26.5 P. to the place of beginning.
Paul Gross	152½A	Begin at a point (off the map) thence E 180 P.; S 12 W 60 P.; N 80 W 40 P.; S 60 P.; W 14½ P.; S 16 E (69 P. from adjoining tract) W 59¾ P. to the balance of tract off the map.
Paul Gross	32¼A	Begin at a point thence N 16 W 15 P.; E 14½ P.; N 60½ P.; S 85 E 41 P.; N 12 E 57 P.; W 10¾ P.; N 33½ P.; S 50 E 76 P.; S 55 W 73 P.; S 21 E 50 P.; S 74 W 71 P. to the place of beginning.
Casper Wistar	50A	Begin at a point thence N 21 E 100 P.; N 69 W 83 P.; S 21 W 100 P.; S 69 E 85 P. to the place of beginning.
Peter Lehr	71A. 140P.	Begin at a point thence N 70 E 95 P.; S 20 W 68 P.; S 70 E 63 P.; S 20 W 116 P.; N 70 W 63½ P. (off map N 20 E 19½ P.; N 56 W 46½ P.; N 70 E 44 P.; N 20 W 20 P.; to the place of beginning.)
Casper Wistar	50A	Begin at a point thence N 21 E 80 P.; S 69 E 106 P.; S 21 W 80 P.; N 69 W 106 P. to the place of beginning.

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. No.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
136	D-88-146	4-23-1730	Casper Wistar	A-6-162	7-5-1740
137	C-104-62	2-14-1791	Adam Haverly & Godfrey Knous (Trustees for Calvin Congregation)	P-18-8	2-14-1791
138	C-58-252	11-23-1755	Laurence Gut (Good)	AA-11-57	Returned 3-14-1769
139	C-58-263	4-10-1750	Laurence Good	AA-11-57	3-14-1769
140	C-107-84	2-24-1737	Nicholas Kern	A-20-527	4-9-1760
141	C-107-68	12-19-1737	Godfred Knauss	A-11-485	Returned 4-11-1760
142	C-87-276	3-27-1751	Godfrey Knouse	P-1-167	6-28-1782
143	C-204-74	2-14-1759	Leonard Steininger	AA-4-117	6-14-1762
143A	C-200-75	6-26-1752	Leonard Steininger	AA-4-117	6-11-1762
144	A-41-11	11-4-1785	Michael Strieby	P-6-386	11-7-1785



## LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
Casper Wistar	125A	Begin at a point thence N 21 E 62 P.; S 69 E 126 P.; N 21 E 98 P.; S 69 E 84 P.; S 21 W 160 P.; N 69 W 210 P.; to the place of beginning.
Adam Haverly & Godfrey Knous (Trustees for Calvin Congregation.)	45A. 150P.	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 135½ P.; S 70 E 57½ P.; S 20 W 135½ P.; N 70 W 57½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Glebe."
Laurence Gut (Good)	50A. 109P.	Begin at a point thence S 70 E 129¼ P.; N 15 W 106 P.; N 70 W 68½ P.; S 20 W 87 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Good's Delight."
Laurence Good	18¼A	Begin at a point thence S 70 E 36 P.; N 20 E 86 P.; N 70 W 36 P.; S 20 W 86 P. to the place of beginning. Called "The Spring."
Laurence Good	100A	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 106 P.; S 70 E 160 P.; S 20 W 106 P.; N 70 W 160 P. to the place of beginning.
Godfrey Knouse	150A	Begin at a point thence N 21 E 190 P.; S 69 E 134 P.; S 21 W 190 P.; N 69 W 134 P. to the place of beginning.
Adam Haverly	61¼A	Begin at a point thence N 20½ E 179½ P.; N 71 W 40 P.; S 67 P.; W 107¾ P.; S 24¼ E 110 P.; S 70 E 40 P.; to the place of beginning. Called "Halmstat."
Leonard Steininger	66A. 113P.	Begin at a point thence S 72 W 120 P.; N 39 E 53 P.; S 72 E 94 P.; S 55 W 94 P.; N 34 W 24 P.; S 62 W 68 P.; N 11 W 20 P.; N 77 W 51 P.; N 60 W 50 P.; N 18 E 36 (46) P. to the place of beginning.
Leonard Steininger	33A. 88P.	Begin at a point thence N 39 E 53 P.; N 72 W 118 P.; S 18 W 14 P.; S 49 W 41 P.; S 72 E 120 P. to the place of beginning.
Michael Strieby	13A. 68P.	Begin at a point thence N 30 E 30 P.; N 70 E 110 P.; S 20½ P.; S 70 W 126 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Strieby's Addition."

# WARRANTS AND PATENTS

MAP REF. NO.	WARRANTS			PATENTS	
	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANTEE	LAND OFF. INDEX	DATE OF PATENT
145	C-203-172	4-25-1744	George Steininger & John Lichtenwalner in trust for the German Lutheran Church.	H-3-586	6-7-1810
146	A-41-5	11-4-1785	Michael Strieby	P-6-356	11-7-1785
147	C-97-299	2-20-1797	Geo. Fred Knouse	P-31-388	3-7-1797
148	D-88-235	2-13-1752	Casper Wistar	A-16-419	2-13-1752
149	A-48-223	2-22-1754	Henry Dorney	AA-10-505	1-27-1769
150	C-48-143	5-25-1747	Michael Fisher	AA-8-239	3-18-1767

## LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

DESCRIPTIONS		
PATENTEE	AREA	COURSES AND DISTANCES
John Lichtenwalner & Henry Koch Trustees in trust for the German Lutheran Congreg.	52A. 9P.	Begin at a point thence N 5 W 81 P.; N 85 E 109 P.; S 5 E 81 P.; N 85 W 109 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Peace."
Michael Strieby	10A. 129P.	Begin at a point thence N 47 P.; S 59 E 91 P.; W 78 P. to the place of begin- ning. Called "White Plains."
Geo. Fred Knouse	11A. 107P.	Begin at a point thence N 20 E 30 P.; S 65 E 70 P.; S 25¼ P.; N 70 W 78½ P. to the place of beginning. Called "Inver- ness."
Casper Wistar	100A	Begin at a point thence N 10 W 47½ P.; N 20 W 74½ P.; S 69 E 123½ P.; S 21 W 54 P.; S 69 E 154 P.; S 21 W 68 P.; N 69 W 10½ P.; N 13 P. W 30 P.; N 61 W 162½ P. to the place of beginning.
Henry Dorney	78A. 90P.	Begin at a black oak thence N 20 W 73 P.; N 70 W 67 P.; S 20 W 83 P.; N 70 W 96½ P.; S 55 W 15 P.; S 30 E 80 P.; N 80 E 182 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Thombush."
Michael Strieby	172A. 8P.	Begin at a point thence N 24 W 130 P.; E 86-6/10 P.; N 80 E 100 P.; N 20 E 27½ P.; S 70 E 76 P.; S 77½ P.; S 70 W 94 P.; S 30 W 60 P.; N 75 W 98 P. to the place of beginning. Called "Bonaven- ture."





*PART B*

Settlement of  
The Lower Jordan Valley  
1730 to 1770



# Settlement of the Lower Jordan Valley

This is a brief compilation of the writer's idea of pertinent portions of the recorded story of the conditions existing when the Lower Jordan Valley, in what is now Lehigh County, was settled during the period extending from about 1730 to 1770. Everything that is included here has been taken from histories and other writings which are readily available in public libraries. The only manner in which this compilation may have originality is that it focuses on a relatively small area and then tries to describe briefly, and according to the records, as many as possible of the conditions leading up to and surrounding the settlement of this area instead of compelling the interested reader to search through many volumes for this story.

## 1 — THE LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

The foregoing map, Plate I, shows the area which has been arbitrarily assumed to be the Lower Jordan Valley. It is essentially the water shed of the Jordan Creek from Guthsville down stream to the junction of Jordan and Little Lehigh Creeks and extends from Crackersport on the south to Ruchsville on the north and includes portions of present North Whitehall, South Whitehall and Whitehall Townships. There were no Indian towns near the Jordan Creek and therefore, it had no Indian name. It received its name because it flowed through a country, the south of which was like the desert of Petrea, and the north side the fruitful country of Palestine.

When the original Bucks County was established in 1682, this area was within that county. It was included within the boundaries of Northampton County as it was cut out of Bucks County in 1752, and in 1812 when Lehigh County was taken from Northampton, it became a part of Lehigh County.

It was within the boundaries of the original Whitehall Township established in 1753. When Whitehall was divided into North Whitehall and South Whitehall Townships in 1810, the larger part of this Lower Jordan Valley fell in South Whitehall and the smaller part in North Whitehall Township. In 1867, a new Whitehall Township was set up by taking areas from North Whitehall and South Whitehall Townships and the northeastern part of the Lower Jordan Valley fell within the boundaries of the new Whitehall Township. In 1811 the Borough of Allentown was established by taking a part of the original Whitehall

Township and, as this Borough grew into the present city, more and more of the Lower Jordan Valley fell within the city's boundaries.

## 2 — THE EARLY SETTLERS

There were undoubtedly isolated settlers in the Lower Jordan Valley prior to 1730 but records of land transactions do not begin until some time after 1730. It was in 1734 that the present Lehigh County area became available officially for settlement. Land speculators such as William Allen and Casper Wistar had acquired warrants to large tracts of land in this area prior to this time but had not settled on the land.

The actual settlers were Germans, most of whom came to America after 1725. They were largely Church people — Lutherans, Reformed, Catholics — as distinguished from the sects who had come to America earlier and who had settled in other parts of the Commonwealth. I. Daniel Rupp states:

From 1725 to 1740 there was another great influx of Germans of various religious opinions; German Reformed, Lutherans, Catholics, Moravians, and Schwenkfelders arrived. It appears from a letter written by James Logan in 1725, that many of the Germans were not over scrupulous in their compliance with the regulations of the Land Office. He says, and perhaps with some truth, "They come in, in crowds, and as bold, indigent strangers from Germany, where many of them have been soldiers. All these go in the best vacant tracts, and seize upon them as places of common spoil. He says they rarely approach him on their arrival to propose to purchase; and whey they are sought out and challenged for their right of occupancy, they allege it was published in Europe that we wanted and solicited for colonists and had a super-abundance of land, and, therefore, they had come without the means to pay. In general, those who sat down without titles acquired in a few years the means to buy them, and so generally they were left unmolested."

Logan stated that many of the Germans were surly people. The men were well armed, and, as a body, a warlike, morose race. He further stated in 1727 that 6,000 more Germans were expected and these emigrations, he hopes, may be prevented in the future by Act of Parliament, else he fears those colonies will, in time, be lost to the crown.

Mr. Logan, with some of the other leading people of Philadelphia at the time, was probably traditionally biased against these rural German immigrants, but as time went on, they changed to a much more favorable attitude towards these people.



The Land Office records indicate that some of the settlers in the Lower Jordan Valley were slow in obtaining complete title to the lands they occupied but in time they did so. Those who applied for warrants and, in many cases, secured their patents early, included such names as:

*John Eastburn . . . . .	Warrant—1734	*Michael Hallacker . . . . .	Warrant—1754
Nicholas Kern . . . . .	" 1737	George Hoffman . . . . .	" 1754
Godfred Knauss . . . . .	" 1737	*Jacob Kearne . . . . .	" 1754
**William Allen . . . . .	" 1738	Jost Meyer . . . . .	" 1754
*Lawrence Good . . . . .	" 1741	*John Shaad . . . . .	" 1754
*Casper Wistar . . . . .	" 1743	*Henry Dorney . . . . .	" 1754
*Peter Troxel . . . . .	" 1743	Henri Beiner . . . . .	" 1755
*German Lutheran Congregation		Jacob Yundt . . . . .	" 1755
(Thru Trustees) . . . . .	" 1744	*Philip Knauss . . . . .	" 1756
Michael Fisher . . . . .	" 1747	*Adam Miller . . . . .	" 1756
*Jacob Wertz . . . . .	" 1749	Hans Yerick Kneidler . . . . .	" 1756
*Adam Deshler . . . . .	" 1749	Jacob Neihart . . . . .	" 1757
Reinhardt Bene . . . . .	" 1750	*Godfrey Knouse . . . . .	" 1757
*Leonard Steininger . . . . .	" 1752	Adam Ridebacher . . . . .	" 1757
*Frederick Neighart . . . . .	" 1752	John Crack . . . . .	" 1757
*Peter Burkholder . . . . .	" 1752	John Sieger . . . . .	" 1757
Matthias Sheaver . . . . .	" 1752	Martin Swope . . . . .	" 1758
Daniel Troxel . . . . .	" 1752	Daniel Rhoads . . . . .	" 1761
*Lynford Lardner . . . . .	" 1753	*Samuel Saeger . . . . .	" 1765
		*Jacob Mickley . . . . .	" 1767

(\*) These men completed their patents in their own names.

(\*\*) These men completed the patents to their lands but did not settle on these lands.

### 3 — HOME LANDS OF THESE EARLY SETTLERS

Practically all of the settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley were Germans. There was no Germany as we know it today at the time of the mass migration of the German people to America. The German tribes had moved in from the north and the west many centuries before these migrations and had occupied that portion of the Holy Roman Empire which later became Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, France and a part of Italy. Germany, at the time of the migrations, was made up of many relatively small divisions. There were principalities, duchies and kingdoms—all part of a rather weak and loose empire. There were wars over many centuries between divisions of the German Empire and between Germany and the surrounding countries such as France, Spain, Russia and England. These wars were cruel and destructive and were fought in large part over the lands from which the German migrations took place. Many of these wars were religious wars. There was a period of relative peace prior to 1725 of sufficient duration to let some of

the rural people regain a part of their losses and the emigrants subsequent to that date were not as poverty stricken as were most of the German emigrants of earlier years.

Plate IV shows the area of Germany from which the German settlers migrated. The early settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley came in most cases from the Rhenish Palatinate (Pfalz), Alsace, Lorraine, Switzerland, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Prussia.

The name Palatinate is encountered so frequently in historical records of German migrations to America that it may warrant some definition. A palatinate was any district ruled by a count palatine (a royal official first mentioned in the 10th century) or an elector selected by the Emperor or King to administer an outlying province. The palatinate referred to in writings concerning German migrations to America was a province of the kingdom of Bavaria lying west of the Rhine. It was bounded on the north by the Prussian Rhine province and the Hessian province of Rhein-Hessen, on the east by Baden from which it is separated by the Rhine, on the south by the province of Alsace-Lorraine, and on the west by the administrative districts of Trier and Coblenz — an area of 2,288 square miles.

The early settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley came from agricultural areas and were mainly good farmers with generations of successful farming tradition and experience in back of them. They arrived in the Valley over a period of years beginning about 1732.

#### 4 — REASONS FOR MIGRATION

William Penn had travelled as a young man in Germany. His mother was Low Dutch and through his continental associations he had formed a high opinion of the husbandry of the Rhenish farmers and many members of the plain sects held religious beliefs which coincided with those of the Quakers and consequently with those of Penn.

After King Charles II had, in 1681, granted Penn land in America in discharge of a debt owed Penn's father by Charles' father, Penn inaugurated a campaign to obtain settlers for this land so that he could obtain a financial profit from the grant. The debt discharged by this grant amounted to 80,000 pounds of sterling.

For many years before Penn obtained his grant, Englishmen had been pouring into the surrounding provinces of New York, New Jersey and Maryland and Penn had to find a new source of supply. He did attract English Quakers but they settled and remained in seaport towns because of their mercantile activities. Penn needed farmers, woodsmen and craftsmen to supply goods to the seaport merchants.

He therefore turned to the Rhenish areas for his settlers and his efforts were so successful that for almost a century thereafter the migrations to America — and mainly to Pennsylvania — persisted. The earliest emigrants wrote back to their families and friends and painted such enthusiastic pictures of the new land that many more followed. The hardships endured during the endless wars in Europe — both political and religious — made these people ready volunteers for colonization in America. High taxes and enforced military service were also inducements to migrate and there was always the motivating wanderlust which is traditionally German.

There were three parts to the German migration to America from 1683 to 1775. The first part took place from 1683 to 1710. The numbers were small and the period extended from the settling of Germantown to the coming of the Swiss Mennonites. The second part took place from 1710 to 1727 and began with the migration of the Swiss Mennonites. During this period there was a considerable increase in the number of emigrants. It was during this period that official statistics concerning immigrants at Philadelphia began to be published. The third part took place from 1727 to the outbreak of the Revolution which stopped immigration for a number of years. It was during this third period that enormous numbers of Germans came to Pennsylvania and it was during this period that the early settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley arrived.

The large influx of Germans and Swiss to Pennsylvania worried the inhabitants of Philadelphia to such an extent that on October 14, 1727, the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution requiring all ship masters to submit lists of all imported foreigners and to state their occupations and the place from which they migrated. In addition to this, all foreigners were required to sign a declaration of allegiance and subjection to the King of Great Britain and of fidelity to the Proprietary of Pennsylvania.

Arthur D. Graeff in "The Pennsylvania German" writes:

In a mass migration such as this it was not to be expected that any selective process was at work winnowing the good from the bad. With the devout followers of conscience came charlatans and rogues of the worst sort. Thirty scholars who were honored with degrees from German universities came to Penn's colony along with hundreds of illiterate peasants who could do no more than place their mark on the ship's register. The indenture system offered huge profits to the masters of the vessels which dumped their human cargo on American shores. A group of traffickers in human bodies came into being. They were known as the Newlanders. They wove their slimy trail through the German states, acting as pro-



curers for the ship masters, enticing hopeful victims to the filthy tubs which herded human souls in their holds like dumb cattle.

Proud merchants on High Street in Philadelphia viewed the inpouring of bedraggled foreigners with alarm. Benjamin Franklin characterized them as "Palatinate Boors," declaring that German gaols were swept to populate the province of the Penns. Parliament was asked to fix limits to the immigration of these people. A dreaded disease in colonial Philadelphia was named "Palatinate Fever" because it was believed to be brought to the city by the ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-smelling immigrants from south Germany. A pesthouse was erected in 1743 where all ships bearing redemptioners were quarantined. Little wonder therefore that men like Franklin spoke with scorn.

Fanwise from Philadelphia these strangers in a strange land spread northward into the valleys of the Schuylkill, the Perkiomen, the Lehigh.

This description of early German settlers is somewhat at variance with the picture we are able to visualize of the settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley.

#### 5 — VOYAGE TO AMERICA

From Plate V it will be seen that emigrants from Germany to Pennsylvania travelled one quarter of the distance around the globe to reach their destination and this was a very real undertaking in the 18th century. Oscar Kuhns tells of this journey. It might take six weeks and it might take six months depending upon the kind of weather encountered.

The emigrants depended upon navigable rivers to take them to the seaport from which they expected to embark for America. Those who ultimately settled in the Lower Jordan Valley used the Rhine and its tributaries to reach Rotterdam which was the Holland port from which most emigrants embarked.

The emigrant had first to move his family and goods by wagon to the nearest navigable river which would take him to the sea coast. He then had to arrange for transportation down the river. One group, for example, who arranged for their river transportation at Berne, Switzerland, reached Utrecht August 2nd after leaving Berne July 13th — a trip taking 20 days. Other groups were not so fortunate and their river trip took considerably longer. Depending upon what particular war was being fought at the time, these river travellers might be held up by one side or the other of the warring factions.

Most of the vessels that carried emigrants to Philadelphia sailed from Rotterdam and, for most of the emigrants, the sea



journey was a series of discomforts, suffering, disease and in many cases death — particularly among the children. The largest of the ships on which German settlers embarked for America was less than 100 feet long and 28 feet in beam with an average tonnage of 178 tons.

From Rotterdam the emigrants embarked with their goods and provisions. Information publications were issued advising the emigrants what goods to take along. One document issued by George I to prospective Virginia colonists instructed them to pay to one of the well known merchants of Frankfort the amount of three pounds for each person (children under 10 years old half price.) Two pounds were for transportation and one pound for 70 pounds of peas, a measure of oatmeal, and the necessary beer. Additional provisions consisting of 24 pounds of dried beef, 15 pounds of cheese, and 8½ pounds of butter were secured in Holland. The emigrants were also advised to provide themselves still more liberally with edibles, garden seeds, agricultural implements, linen, bedding, table goods, powder, lead, furniture, earthenware, stoves and money to buy seeds, salt, horses, swine and fowls. Oscar Kuhns goes on to say that this was probably a full outfit required by a settler but adds that the majority were far from being so well provided and often had to depend on the charity of others.

In the best of cases the food was likely to spoil or give out during the sea voyage and often the ship had to wait long periods before sailing in order to await favorable winds or to avoid privateers. There was much sickness and mortality was high. Children between the ages of 1 and 7 were seldom able to survive the voyages.

Many emigrants who did not have sufficient passage money initially or who lost their possessions during the voyage became indebted to the ship master and then signed agreements under which they and their families could be sold as indentured servants (often erroneously referred to as Redemptioners) on their arrival at Philadelphia. No record was found which indicated that any of the early settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley were indentured servants at any time.

#### 6 — SETTLING THE LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

Matthews and Hungerford state that as early as 1701 the proprietaries were notified of an undesirable class of white men who were then in what is now Lehigh County and it is assumed that these men were forced to leave. Prior to this time traders plied their trade in this area but it was not until about 1715 that bona fide settlers appeared in Milford District. As stated before, the lands in what is now Lehigh County were not formally opened to settlement until 1734.

The earlier emigrants had fanned out from Philadelphia and had occupied most of the land almost as far north as the Lehigh or South Mountains. When the emigrants, who were to occupy the upper part of present Lehigh County and the Lower Jordan Valley as early settlers, arrived in Philadelphia most of them moved up the Perkiomen Valley looking for suitable lands and made temporary stops in Goshenhoppen, Oley and Longswamp — see Plate VI. They were treated hospitably by the people who had arrived earlier and were already settled in these areas but when these late comers found all the good land already occupied they moved northwardly across the Lehigh Hills or South Mountain.

The early settlers of what is now Northampton County followed trails from Philadelphia to present Easton and Bethlehem and it is possible that some of those who did settle in present Lehigh County came by these routes also. The prospective settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley travelled by horse drawn wagon or cart from Philadelphia. Those who came by way of the Perkiomen Valley after 1735 found a road or trail which had been laid out in that year from what is now Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen where it joined a road leading to Philadelphia.

It is reasonable to assume that these settlers scouted the lands to the north during their temporary halts in Longswamp, Oley and Goshenhoppen or they learned about these lands from hunters and trappers. The first settlers to move north passed through Rittenhouse Gap about 1734 and settled in present Weisenberg Township. Another group moved into the northwest portion of present Lehigh County (which they later named Allemangel) and found it so unproductive that they moved eastward to the Egypt district which was settled between 1730 and 1735. Some of this latter group later moved to the Lower Jordan Valley.

Others crossed the Lehigh Hills by way of an Indian path crossing near Zionsville and still others crossed at Vera Cruz. The first settlers in what is now Lehigh County settled all around, but not in, the area which includes the Lower Jordan Valley and this latter area was one of the last settled. Milford, Saucon, Salisbury, Macungie, the Upper part of Whitehall (original) and Hanover Townships, all had earlier settlers than the Lower Jordan Valley.

The Lower Jordan Valley settlers so far as Land Office Records disclose, first took out a warrant in 1734 and by 1740 there were 3 warrants issued to settlers; in the next 10 years (1740-1749) there were 7 more warrants issued; in the next 10 years (1750-1759) there were 23 more warrants issued; and between 1760 and 1769, there were 3 warrants issued. This is certainly not a true picture of the actual rate of settlement but

is a gauge of what was happening. Many of these early settlers took up large areas and there were still larger areas held by land speculators such as William Allen and Casper Wistar.

The dates of establishment of the original townships in this section of present Lehigh County are an indication of the rate at which this area was settled. These are:

Milford (Original) .....	1734
Upper Milford (Lehigh) .....	1737
Lower Milford (Montgomery) .....	1737
Macungie (Original) .....	1742
Saucon (Original) .....	1742
Upper Saucon .....	1743
Lower Saucon .....	1743
Heidelberg (Original) .....	1752
Lynn .....	1752
Weisenberg .....	1753
Whitehall (Original) .....	1753
Salisbury .....	1753
Lowhill .....	1753

This activity in the establishment of townships shows that the lower part of what is now Lehigh County was fairly well settled between 1740 and 1750.

## 7 — THE AREA SETTLED

According to most writers the German and Swiss farmer emigrants were seeking limestone valleys in which to settle because it was this type of land which they farmed in their homelands. This is probably true but many of those who settled in the Great Valley between the Blue Mountains and the Lehigh Hills and between the Lehigh River and the Schuylkill River chose land which was not based on limestone. The northern tier of townships in present Lehigh County are in the slate and shale belts. The center area of this Great Valley is in the cement belt and the area along the north side of Lehigh Hills is in the limestone belt. The Lower Jordan Valley lies in this last mentioned area and, therefore, those who settled there were on limestone except for the western end where there is shale. This limestone area is covered with a heavy loam — the Hagerstown loam mostly — and the shale area is covered with the so-called gravel soil of Lehigh County.

It is said that the area which is now Allentown was, at the time of early settlement, covered with scrub oak and that there were heaths on the flat lands south of the Jordan around Wenersville and Greenawalds where Indians had kept the undergrowth down by periodically burning it off. The heaths were grouse hunting territory and were probably one of the



principal reasons for Lynford Lardner establishing a lodge near what is now Wengersville. The greater part of the area north of the Jordan Creek was heavily wooded but there were some natural meadow lands along the Jordan. The trees were mainly oak but there were also nut trees and such other trees as now grow in the woodlands in the Valley.

The climate may have been more severe in winter than at present but not much more. It is certain that the winters then were much more rugged for the inhabitants than is now the case because the present inhabitants possess much better protection against the elements than did the early settlers.

Game birds were plentiful. The passenger pigeon, Carolina parakeet and the heath hen, now extinct, were abundant. So were other birds which are now scarce, such as wood duck, wild turkey, wood cock, upland plover, golden plover, certain breeds of sandpiper and migrating birds such as trumpeter swan, greater snow goose and Canada goose.

Jordan Creek and the Little Lehigh abounded in trout and shad came up the Lehigh River to spawn. There were deer, bear, rabbits and squirrels, which provided food and skins, in the woods. Squirrels and deer were at one time so numerous as to be a hazard to crops. There were fruits, nuts and berries growing wild.

Springs, since dried up, supplied pure drinking water. The Jordan Creek was doubtlessly used as a source of water supply but it is safe to assume that this Creek dried up then during periods of drought just as it does today. Rupp mentions this characteristic of the stream in his history of 1845.

The area assumed to be the Lower Jordan Valley was included in that land purchased from the Indians by Penn in 1736.

Prior to 1730 there were no recognized roads in what is now Lehigh County. There were old, established Indian trails which apparently had the status of public arteries of travel among the Indians. The Old Warrior's Path came through the Lehigh Gap on the east side of the river and crossed the river at a ford somewhat north of the present river bridges at Slatington. On the east side of Lehigh River there was one branch of the trail which ran through what are now Bath, Nazareth and Easton and another branch which ran southwardly and crossed the Lehigh River at what is now Central Park. This latter trail later became part of the road from Bethlehem to Gnaden Hutten. Solomon Jennings, who settled on what is now known as the Geissinger Farm, owned land on both sides of the Lehigh River and operated a ferry before the Moravians arrived. The trail from this point ran towards Philadelphia.

On the west side of the Lehigh River, the Old Warrior's Trail branched again — one branch running westwardly along

the Blue Ridge and another branch turning south and running through what are now Ballietsville, Iron-ton, Meyersville, Wenersville, Dorneyville, west side of Emmaus, Vera Cruz and then to the south. The Vera Cruz jasper mines were located on this path or trail and flints whose origin were found to be in Ohio and Tennessee have been found at these workings.

An Indian trail led from Philadelphia to a ford at present Reading and from there to the Susquehanna River. The Minsi Trail led from the Delaware River above Philadelphia to present Bethlehem and then to Nazareth, Wind Gap and the Minisink region near Milford from where the trail crossed the Delaware and continued on to Esopus and probably beyond.

These Indian trails are all of interest because they were the paths by which the earliest settlers, and probably the explorers and traders before them, travelled out of the Philadelphia area into the Lehigh Valley and into the Lower Jordan Valley and they were also the general routes later followed by public roads and turnpikes when these were laid out and built.

The trail from Philadelphia to Reading was designated a road in 1687. In 1704, the Welsh in North Wales were granted a petition for a road from North Wales to Philadelphia and in 1706 the Germantown Road was opened to the Perkiomen and in 1713 the Skippack Road to the Perkiomen was laid out by Pennebecker. Then followed the North Wales (or Sumneytown Road) to Goshenhoppen and in 1736 the road from Goshenhoppen to Jeremiah Trexler's Tavern was built.

Prior to 1730 a road from Goshenhoppen to the Saucon Valley was laid out. The Moravians on their way to Nazareth in 1749 followed the Minsi Trail. The road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem developed slowly—first from Germantown Avenue to Leidy-town in 1732 and then to Hellertown in 1738. The road from Bethlehem to Gnaden Hutten was laid out in 1747.

There was an early road laid out from Goshenhoppen through Hereford, Seisholtzville, Mertztown, Grims-ville, Kempton and later to Wanamakers, Lynnport, New Tripoli and Schnecksville. There was another early road opened between Macungie and the Lehigh River at Bethlehem in 1745. The Great Philadelphia Road was built in 1752 and began on the Trexlertown Road below Old Zionsville and ran through Vera Cruz, along Indian Creek and the Little Lehigh, through Dorneyville, Cetronia, Wenersville, Meyersville, Iron-ton, Ballietsville, to Slatington and across the Lehigh River by ford to join the Gnaden Hutten Road.

The road from Easton to Reading was laid out in 1753 and in this same year a road was laid out from the Blue Mountain at Bake Oven to Allentown by way of what were later Schnecks-



ville and Helfrich's Springs. This latter road connected up with the Philadelphia road from Bethlehem.

In all cases these so-called roads were nothing more than trails for some years after they were laid out and before they were improved to the point where they could be called roads even in those days. The general locations of these early roads are shown on Plate VI.

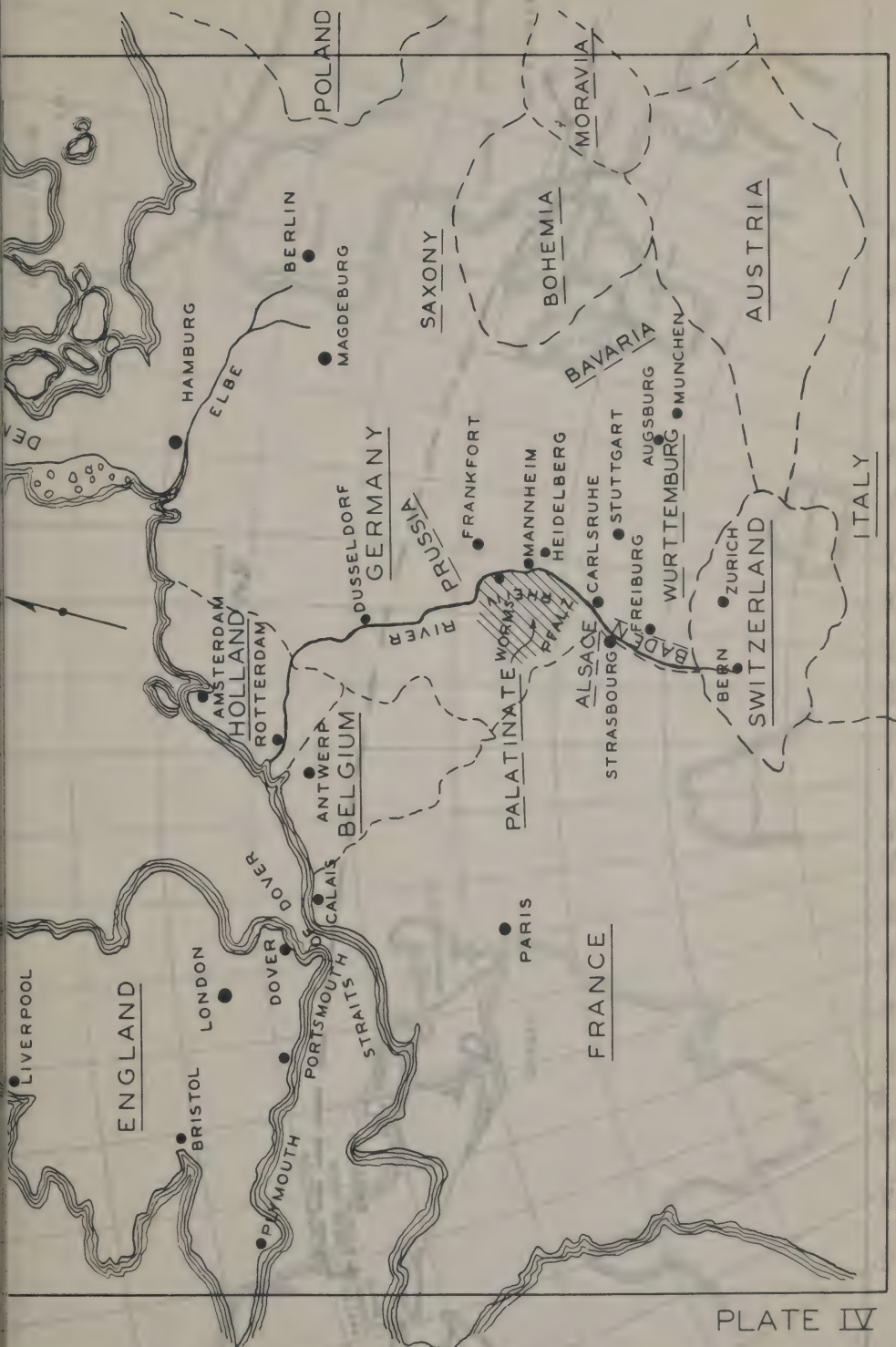
#### 8 — WHAT DID THEY FIND? (See Plate VII)

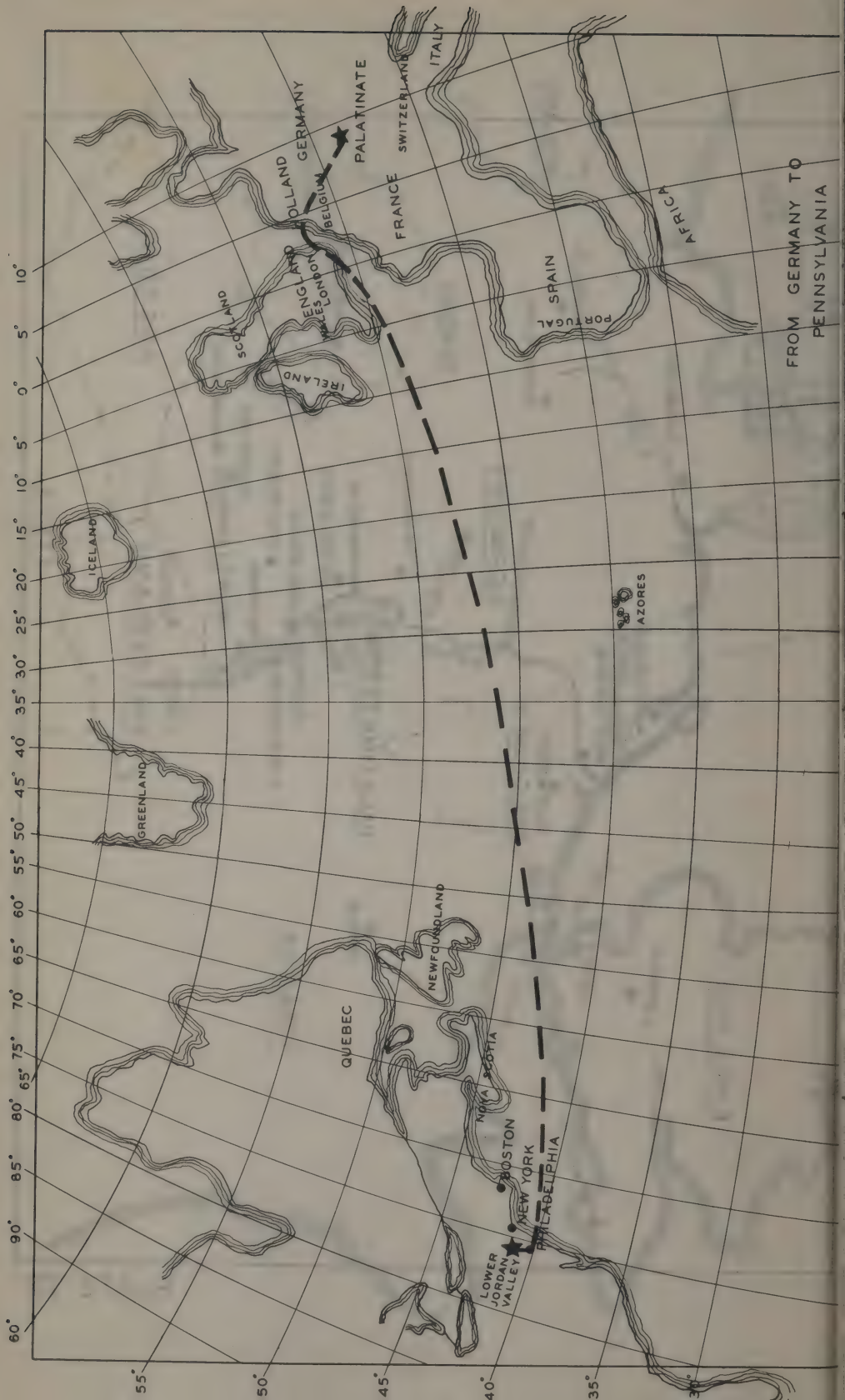
By the time the settlers moved into the Lower Jordan Valley — sometime after 1734 it is believed — the areas surrounding this Valley had been settled. The Irish settlement across the Lehigh, in what is now Northampton County, was settled in 1728. Milford District was settled about 1715 and by 1737 they were calling for a township. The first grist mill in Milford along the Hosen-sack Creek was erected in 1740, the year the Moravians moved into the Bethlehem area. In 1735 there was a tavern erected in Lower Milford, about 2 miles southeast from the village of Hosen-sack. The Saucon area was settled about 1722 and by 1742 asked to be incorporated into a township.

Macungie District was settled about 1730 and asked to be made a township in 1742. Goshenhoppen and Oley lands were almost completely taken up by 1730. Weisenberg was settled by the overflow over the next several years. Salisbury was settled shortly after the Saucon District was settled about 1722.

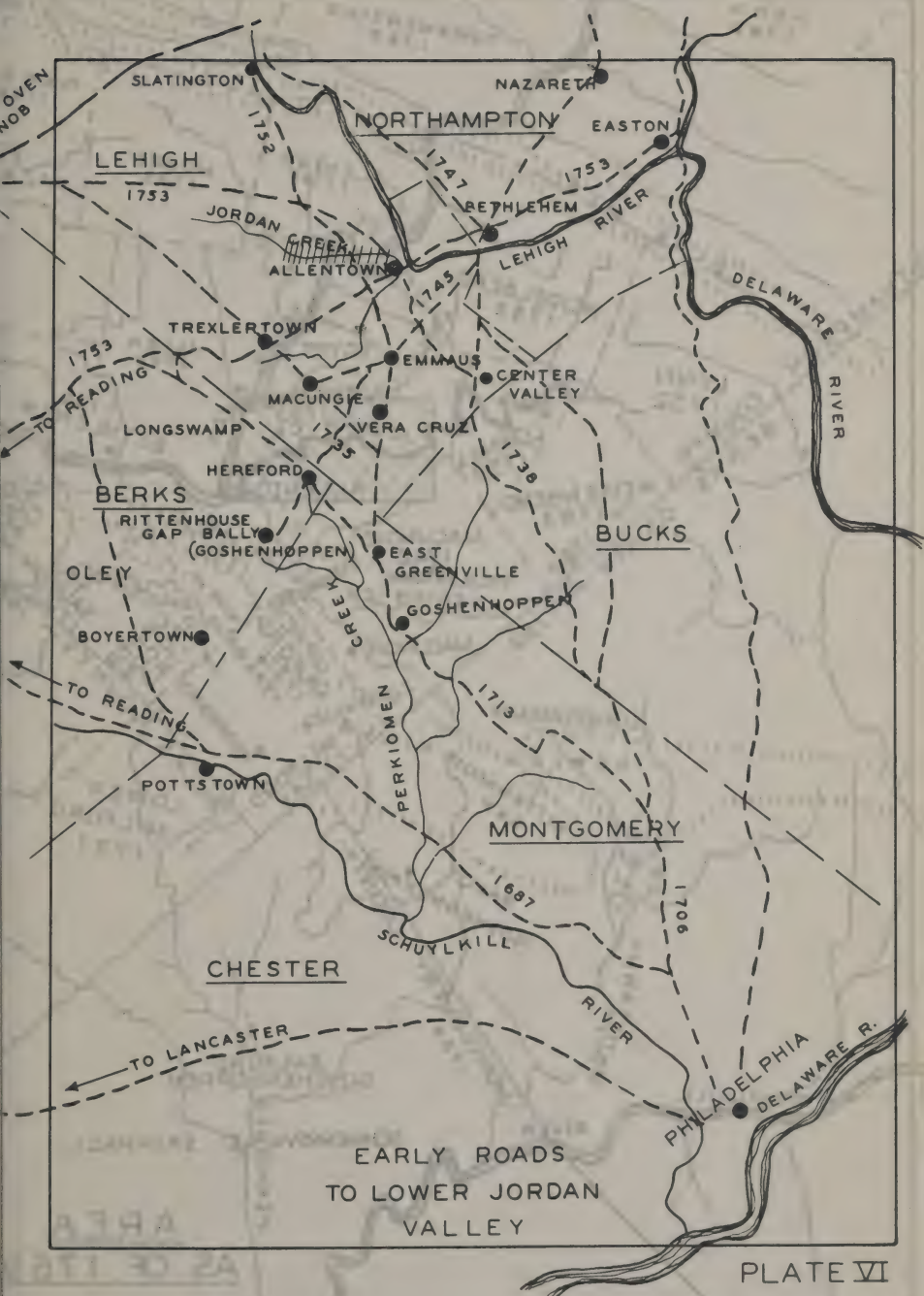
As stated before, some early settlers moved into the Heidelberg District prior to 1734 but because of crop failures moved eastwardly to the Egypt District — sometimes called Egypta. Some of the Egypt settlers had moved into the Lower Jordan Valley by 1744. John Kohler had moved into the Egypt District in 1730 and had taken out a warrant for land in 1734. By 1755 he had built a grist mill. The Troxell's, who were among the early Lower Jordan Valley settlers, moved from the Egypt District about 1744.

The Walking Purchase took place in 1737 and the mapping of the Lehigh Valley area had begun by that time. The first surveys of the original Bucks County were made in 1683 and the greater part was located by 1703. Penn's Indian Reservation, Indianland in the upper part of present Northampton County, was surveyed in 1735. Lewis Evans' Map of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, etc. of 1749 shows the Lehigh River, Jordan Creek (designated, in error, Trucker's), Grouse Hall, Cedar and Lehigh Creeks; the Northampton County Map of 1752 shows this area quite accurately; Lewis Evans' map, the General Map of The Middle British Colonies In America and dated 1755, also shows the Lehigh County Area; and Nicholas Scull's 1759 Map













of the Improved Part of the Province of Pennsylvania shows quite a number of the roads in southeastern Pennsylvania including the Easton-Reading Road, Philadelphia-Bethlehem Road, Bethlehem-Fort Allen Road, Philadelphia-Trexlerstown Road, and the Bethlehem to Nazareth and the Smithfield District Road.

The Great Swamp Church was built prior to 1730 and was probably used from the beginning for both school and church purposes. The Egypt Reformed congregation was formed in 1733 by the Swiss settlers there. Services were held in private homes until 1764 when the first church was built and a school had probably been established long before 1764. The school teacher in the early days also read the church services. According to the New Goshenhoppen Church Record of 1736, the minister of that church reported that he had served congregations at Skippack, Old Goshenhoppen, New Goshenhoppen, Swamp, Egypt, Macedonia, Mosillem, Oley, Bern and Tulpehocken.

The settlers occupied lands which are from 300 feet to 500 feet above sea level with an annual mean temperature of about 52°F., highest about 95°F. and lowest about 0°F. The average annual rainfall was about 42". There has been little change in these averages up to the present time.

The Lehigh County area had, for many years before the settlers arrived, been occupied sparsely by a tribe of the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware Indians (a branch of the Algonkians) and they were there when these white settlers arrived. The Lenape Indians were divided into three tribes, two of which shared this Lehigh County area with rather indefinite limits to their territories. The southern tribe, the Unami, known as the Turtle Tribe because their totem was a turtle, claimed the territory from northern Delaware to the Lehigh River (some writers say the Blue Mountains). The northern tribe, the Minsi, known as the Wolf Tribe because their totem was a wolf, claimed the lands at the headwaters of the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers. All of the Algonkians were under the domination of the Iroquois for sometime before the settlers arrived.

The territory of present Lehigh County was used as hunting and fishing territory by the Indians but there were no Indian villages of any consequence in this territory. The entire area north of the Jordan was covered with several varieties of oak, maple, and other deciduous trees, but with few conifers. Very large trees were rare and grew only along the streams. This was probably due to the occasional forest fires set by the Indians to drive the game through the gaps in the Blue Mountain for slaughter by hunters stationed there. The area south of the Jordan which was burned off periodically by the Indians was the area which was used for grouse and other bird hunting.

There have been many artifacts found throughout this area but archeologists who study these findings are beginning to think

that some of these artifacts belong to a people who inhabited this part of North America long before the Indians whom the white man found here.

The Delaware Indians were friendly to the white settlers until the "Walking Purchase". They felt that they were cheated by the manner in which this walk was conducted in 1737 and became more and more hostile to the whites after that time. By 1742 most of the Indians had moved out of the Lehigh County area but some continued to live there and others roamed about. Most of the Indians who remained continued to treat the white settlers with kindness until 1755. They frequently brought gifts of meat and vegetables to the whites. In 1755 their resentment broke out as the French and Indian War and in 1763 Indian raids were made on settlers in the northern part of present Lehigh County. None of these raids reached the Lower Jordan Valley.

## 9 — HOW THE LAND WAS SETTLED

By the time settlers began to move into the Lower Jordan Valley in any appreciable numbers, conditions throughout the area were such that many of the hardships endured by earlier settlers were by-passed. It is probable that within the memory of some of the readers of this article there were inhabitants of the Pocono area who lived under conditions comparable to the inconveniences suffered by these early settlers. It must be recalled too that we are talking about the early to the middle part of the 18th century and not the 20th century. These early settlers were not accustomed to the conveniences we know and the differences between the old world and the new world were not too great. What may appear great hardships in retrospect may not have been so great at the time they were endured. One of our local sages remarked, not too many years ago, that he foresaw the time when grandparents would relate to their grandchildren the hardships of a period when scholars had to travel to school in unheated auto-buses.

The very early settlers followed a general pattern in getting started in their new environs which has been described by the different writers. The first duty which occupied the early settlers was the clearing of a space sufficiently large for a dwelling house and garden. When the settlers had cleared a small tract of land they fenced off a portion as a garden and part was used to plant the garden seed they had brought with them and part for the planting of fruit tree seeds, such as apple, pear, peach and cherry, which they had also brought with them. The Germans cleared their lands by chopping down the trees instead of girdling them and letting them die and fall. By chopping them down and burning them and then grubbing out the roots and underbrush, a field was ready for cultivation the second year after

it was cleared. They figured it was cheaper to clear a field in this manner than it was to repair plows and strain horses.

Their first houses were usually built of logs, the interstices between which were filled with stones or saplings and clay and sometimes roughly plastered. At first the bare ground, trodden down hard, served as a floor, but later rough boards were laid. The roof was thatched with straw and leaves and in the course of time was covered with boards and shingles. The house was usually one and a half stories in height, and the same general method of construction was observed by all. On the ground floor there were two rooms — one used as a kitchen, dining room, and for general family purposes; the other room was occupied as a bedroom. The latter opened into a still smaller room called the "kammer" which was without a window and was used by the head of the family and his spouse as a bedroom. In the kitchen there was a large fireplace, generally in the partition wall between the two lower rooms and a large chimney reared itself from the middle of the roof.

On the righthand of the fireplace a bakeoven was usually inserted into the fireplace and chimney and in the loft over the oven there was sometimes a smoke house or alcove for drying meat. Later, small Franklin stoves were used. The loft was all one room, and was used by the children as a bedroom, and for storing grain and flax. Small windows with four panes of glass were let into the walls and heavy plank doors guarded from outside assault. In the loft there were also loop holes, from which to repel the attacks of hostile savages. The furniture was simple and roughly made from logs. It generally consisted of a heavy board for a table and several crude benches and bedsteads.

There still remain examples of these early homes in Weisenberg, Lynn and Heidelberg Townships but none in the Lower Jordan Valley. There may have been such houses built there but the two houses which are believed to be the oldest existing houses in this Lower Jordan Valley area are two and one half story stone houses which follow generally this described model in their layout but evidently had all the sleeping quarters above the first floor and had larger windows and no loop holes.

Troxell, in 1744, built a two and one half story stone house and Guth did the same in 1745. These are both located along the Jordan Creek and are still standing. Temporary quarters of some kind were probably occupied during this construction but these two houses were built such a short time after the arrival of these settlers in the area that such temporary quarters could not have been occupied very long. Many of the present old farm houses have "summer kitchens" adjoining and it is possible that they may have been the first substantial abodes to be built after the settlers had lived in make-shift quarters long enough to do



such building. Some writers say that when settlers arrived by wagon they lived in the wagon until they could get a log cabin built — usually with the help of neighbors.

The settlers next began constructing barns and outbuildings, at the same time clearing more land. Threshing floors were of mud, levelled and beaten down hard. Upon the new land, the farmers raised wheat for the first and second crop, and afterwards rye and buckwheat and after 1780 Indian corn.

As soon as their financial condition became better, the settlers commenced to put up better houses. By this time, sawmills had been built, boards and shingles became plenty and stone was always to be had in abundance. Thus about 1780 to 1830 many of the first houses were torn down and new ones built. They were usually built of stone, most of them two and one half stories high and with cellars. The ladder to the second floor was replaced with stairs. They began to build of stone in the middle of the last half of the 18th century, but it was about the beginning of the 19th century that the large stone houses and barns, still standing and occupied, were built. It is interesting that the settlers' first houses of any consequence had fireplaces and chimneys in the center of the house which was according to the German plan of building but their later and more pretentious stone homes followed the Scotch or English plan of placing fireplaces and chimneys at the ends of the house.

The following tabulation of tradesmen, in the different townships of what is now Lehigh County, in 1763, is enlightening because it shows that at that early date there were available laborers, carpenters, smiths, masons and locksmiths to those who wished to build houses and farm buildings. As money was scarce and laborers few, friends and neighbors were commonly invited to assist in the "raising" of barns and probably in the building of some parts of the houses also.

	<i>Laborers</i>	<i>Innkeepers</i>	<i>Weavers</i>	<i>Carpenters</i>	<i>Smiths</i>	<i>Millers</i>	<i>Doctors</i>	<i>Coopers</i>	<i>Shoemakers</i>	<i>Saddlers</i>	<i>Tailors</i>	<i>Wagoners</i>	<i>Shopkeepers</i>	<i>Masons</i>	<i>Locksmiths</i>	<i>Potters</i>	<i>Bakers</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Upper Milford . . . . .	26	3	2	4	1	4	..	..	4	1	5	2	..	3	1	..	..	6
Upper Saucon .. . . .	9	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Macungie .. . . .	5	3	3	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Salisbury .. . . .	7	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Heidelberg .. . . .	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Whitehall .. . . .	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Weisenberg .. . . .	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lynn .. . . .	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Lowhill .. . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Allentown .. . . .	7	4	1	5	1	1	1	..	2	..	4	1	1	2	..	1	1	1
Totals .. . . .	56	20	14	11	22	8	3	1	12	1	13	4	2	7	1	1	1	50

The low ratio of tradesmen to farmers shows that the farmers did most of their own work. In addition these tradesmen owned farms and worked at their trades only part of the time.

The large barns were built before the large stone houses in most cases. Considerable preparation, sometimes consuming several years, was required for such house construction. Stone had to be gathered or quarried and lumber had to be cut, seasoned and trimmed. Lime for mortar and plaster was slaked and buried in the ground for months before it was used.

Agriculture was a crude affair, and farming implements were of the simplest description. The early settler did not have many agricultural tools to work with. He had hand tools, heavy and crude, such as shovel, grubbing hoe, hoe, rake, sickle, scythe, flail and axe and he had crude horse-drawn tools such as plow, harrow, wagon and later some crude harvesting machines were available. Plows were made of wood, the point of the share tipped with iron; hoes and forks were clumsily made and heavy, out of all proportion.

Farming in those days was a profession — hard and laborious. It took two men, or a man and a boy, using two or three horses or four to six oxen, an entire day to plow one to two acres. Superstition handed down through the centuries entered into their every day activities — particularly in their farming work. The almanacs printed for farmers were as important to the farmers of Pennsylvania as they were to the New England farmers and the phases of the moon and the positions of the stars and planets in the heavens at different seasons of the year were guides to the farming progress as well as to some of their daily living habits. The life of the Pennsylvania farmer was one of unceasing toil — with few recreations to break the monotony. He was up before sunrise and to bed soon after sunset. This was his routine day after day, year after year.

These settlers, either had horses or acquired them quite promptly and their horses were well known throughout the State for their size, strength and endurance.

The economic plants domesticated by the American Indian and taken over by the white man constitute, according to a reliable estimate, approximately four-seventh of the present total agricultural production of the United States, measured in farm values. A complete list of these plants is extensive but the most important are maize or corn, cotton (the New World species, *Gossypium barbadense* Linn.), peanuts, pumpkins, squashes, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and tomatoes. The Indian method of planting corn, potatoes, beans, and other plants of New World origin in hills and then heaping earth about their stalks during cultivation is still a fundamental process in our present-day farming.



The settlers usually marked off the tracts which they claimed by marking trees along the lines around these tracts. Some marked off tracts of unwarranted land while others purchased land held under warrants by speculators or others. Some of these tracts were large including several hundred acres. The Troxell family held 1,500 acres and Lawrence Guth held 800 acres.

There was a Land Office functioning in Philadelphia and all land was supposed to be purchased from the Penn heirs or from other owners who had secured the land from the Penns either directly or indirectly. Those who occupied land still owned by the Penns were given notice to pay for this land but some refused for years to do this, claiming that the proprietor's agents had offered to give them lands free if they would come and settle on it. Ultimately, practically all the land was paid for. Some few small tracts remained unpatented until recent years but these were probably oversights and not intentional.

Land Office procedures for the acquiring of full title to lands involved an application by the settler or other claimant for a warrant which included a rough description of the tract desired and was accompanied by a fee. If this warrant was approved by the Land Office, the Surveyor General was ordered to survey the tract and if everything was in order, the applicant was granted a patent upon payment, to the Proprietors, of the cost of the land, or if purchased from someone who had secured the land from the Proprietors, either directly or indirectly, then upon the payment of a Land Office fee.

After the settlers had cleared land they raised wheat on the new lands for the first and second crops and these crops were generally fair. After this rye and buckwheat were raised. When several crops had been grown, the land became impoverished and then was left lay fallow for some years. This process was repeated as new lands were cleared and in time so much of the settlers' acreages were fallow that they began to depend upon newly cleared land for their crop yields.

One writer states that as late as 1770, many of the new best farms did not yield more than 100 to 200 bushels of wheat or rye and compares this yield with a present day yield from the same land of 2,000 bushels of wheat or rye. If this is true, the early yields would have been but several bushels of grain per acre.

In 1773, assessments show 37,394 acres of improved lands, of which 8,869 acres were sown in grain, in the following townships of present Lehigh County:

<i>Township</i>	<i>Acres Cleared</i>	<i>Acres Grain</i>	<i>No. of Farmers</i>
Upper Milford....	7,096	1,283	156
Macungie .....	6,459	2,002	136
Whitehall .....	6,070	1,223	117
Upper Saucon ....	5,792	1,028	84
Lynn .....	3,412	860	118
Heidelberg .....	2,905	904	101
Salisbury .....	2,400	572	48
Weisenberg .....	2,189	562	78
Lowhill .....	1,131	435	48
	<hr/> 37,394 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,869 <hr/>	<hr/> 886 <hr/>

Only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the lands were cleared, the rest were in woodland, or in the pristine state.

The early settler had no fertilizer and apparently practiced no crop rotation. Burnt lime and lime kilns were not generally used until after 1800 but one writer states that the people of Macungie were considering the use of lime in 1784 to renovate their impoverished lands. Gypsum too was not used on the land until after 1800.

Wheat was the settlers' cash crop and it was conserved accordingly — bread was usually made from rye and buckwheat flours and wheat was taken to Philadelphia and sold for cash. This cash was used to buy those essentials which could not be raised or made on the farm or obtained from the forests or streams and the balance went to pay for occupied lands, to improve or build new buildings, to purchase seed and stock and to purchase added acres.

Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania In The Olden Times" says that improved land was generally sold by the acre, at the normal price or value of twenty bushels of wheat; so that when wheat was at 2s. 6d a bushel, the land was actually sold at 50s. per acre. The virgin land occupied by the settler cost considerably less than this — usually, the equivalent of from \$.50 to \$5.00 per acre.

Grains were cut, in the earliest days, with hand sickles and when there was a large crop to harvest it took many hands to do the work. Threshing of the grain was done by some, at first, on earth floors by driving cattle or horses over it and later it was flailed. When the big barns were built, wooden thresh floors were installed and flailing was the prevailing method of threshing.

Before the use of upland grass and clover, the settler procured the grass for his stock from plains and swamps — often several miles from home, in which case, it was stacked on the spot and hauled home as needed on sleds during the winter. This was no unusual effort because the early settler had often to travel

ten or more miles usually to go to mill or to a blacksmith or saddler's shop and greater distances for some other services.

In the days of the Roman Republic, and for sometime thereafter, agriculture was esteemed and studied. Virgil's poetry, which preserved the knowledge of agriculture in the Middle Ages, continued to influence agriculture until the Renaissance in the 18th century when people began a first hand study of plants, animals and the earth. Agricultural study became fashionable again and societies were established to promote this study in Europe. In 1723 the Edinburg Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland was organized and England followed in 1754. Russia followed in 1765. In 1766 France organized the first Veterinary School. All this is of interest as leading up to the organization of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture in 1785. This date is somewhat later than the period under discussion but is of interest because of the high order of intelligence and prominence of the organizers and their reasons for such organization. They recognized the need for more fundamental knowledge of agriculture in this new nation if it was to succeed and prosper and we can obtain a measure of agricultural development from their activities.

This Society offered premiums for essays on specified subjects and the following list of such subjects published in 1788 is enlightening:

1. The best experiment made of course of crops, either large or small, on not less than four acres, agreeable to the principles of the English mode of farming.
2. The importance of complete farm or fold yards for sheltering and folding cattle, and for a preferable method for conducting the same for procuring great quantities of compost, or mixed dung and manure, within the husbandman's own farm.
3. The best method of counteracting the action of frost in heaving wheat roots out of the ground.
4. The best methods of raising hogs in pens.
5. The best method of recovering worn-out fields to a hearty state within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manure, etc.
6. The best experiment in trench plowing, not less than ten inches deep.
7. The greatest quantity and variety of good manure collected in one year, and best managed from materials common to most farms.
8. The best information for preventing damage to crops by insects, especially the Hessian fly, the wheat-fly or fly-weevil, the pea-fly and the corn chinch-bug or fly.



9. The best comparative experiment on the culture of wheat, by sowing it in the common broadcast way, by drilling it, and by setting the grain with a machine equidistant.
10. For an account of a vegetable food that may be easily procured and preserved, and that best increases milk in cows and ewes.
11. For the greatest quantity of ground, well fenced, in locust trees or poles of the sort used for posts and trunnels.
12. For the best essay based on experience on the breeding, feeding and management of cattle, for the purpose of rendering them most profitable for the dairy and for beef, and most docile and useful for the draught.
13. For the best essay on the use of oxen as draught animals and the best method of harnessing and employing them.
14. For the best method within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to a hearty state, to make the fields again capable of tillage, or to protect them against further drainage by the planting of trees or otherwise.
15. For the greatest quantity, not less than 500 pounds, of cheese, made on one farm in any of these States, equal in dryness, richness and flavour to the Cheshire cheese usually imported from England.
16. For the best method, deduced from experience, of raising the American white thorn from the seed, for hedges, and the greatest number of plants raised in a space of not less than half an acre.
17. For the greatest quantity of hemp, not less than four acres, raised within ten miles of Philadelphia.

The prizes were substantial, in some cases being a piece of plate valued at two hundred dollars, in most cases a gold medal for the best contribution, a silver medal for the second best.

The old method of trampling out the grain by means of horses, and the slower method by the use of the hand flail, were unsatisfactory, and threshing machines of several types were being built and tested. An attempt was made in 1788 to have a Winlaw thresher built for the Society. The model of a manure spreader also interested the Society.

The Hessian fly had already become a serious problem for the wheat farmer. The action of Great Britain in prohibiting the entry of wheat from all parts of the United States was disturbing the Society and the Supreme Executive Council of the State, and late in 1788 a committee was appointed to communicate with the Council concerning means of preventing the destructive effect of this pest. It would appear that some of our present day agricultural problems are old problems.

## 10 — HOW DID THE SETTLERS LIVE?

The German and Swiss settlers stuck to their dialect persistently. The fact that they were a compact group and practically by themselves in Pennsylvania, combined with the efforts of the English to eliminate the dialect, made these settlers the more determined to retain it.

This dialect was not the literary language of Germany but was a distinct dialect. The Lower Jordan Valley immigrants came principally from the Palatinate, Wurtemberg and Switzerland and the inhabitants of these three districts formed two allied ethnical groups. Wurtemberg and Switzerland were practically pure Alemanic, while the Palatinate was Frankish with a strain of Alemanic blood in certain sections. The Pennsylvania-German dialect is a mixture of Frankish and Alemanic with the addition of some English to take care of expressions not covered by the original dialect.

The Alemani were a confederation of South German tribes in the third and fourth centuries and the Franks were a member of the Germanic tribes who settled on the Rhine early in the Christian Era. The German language is Aryan and in remote times was spoken in the highlands of Central Asia.

The Pennsylvania-German dialect is probably older than High German and frequently more expressive. It has never been used much in print because High German had been adopted as the literary language.

The settlers' early homes have been briefly described and description of the construction of the Troxell House built in 1744 appears in Part C. There is an Addendum in which pictures of the later homes (built about 1780 to 1830) are presented. These are actually not a part of the period here covered but are of interest in demonstrating the substantial character of the settlement of the Lower Jordan Valley.

Lynford Lardner, a brother-in-law of Richard Penn (son of William Penn), acquired considerable land between present Emmaus and Wrennerville and built himself a hunting and fishing lodge, called Grouse Hall, on the hillside northwest of the Wrennerville cross-roads. Some relatively recent writers saw the foundations of this white painted stone lodge and these could probably still be identified. The building itself collapsed some years ago. Some writers confused the Troxell House of 1744 with this Lardner hunting lodge. Other writers attribute the name of Whitehall Township to this white hunting lodge but it appears rather evident that this Township was named after Whitehall in England. Lardner secured his warrant in 1745 and to an adjoining tract in 1747 and received a patent to both in 1747. He paid 20 pounds 4s 6d, for 195 acres. His buildings were



erected prior to 1747. This hunting lodge was used by Lardner's society friends of Philadelphia as a country place where they hunted and fished.

William Allen had a similar country place which was the original Trout Hall in Allentown built sometime before 1753. The present Trout Hall was built later in the 18th century. There was another country place owned by a prominent Philadelphian in the general location of the present Lehigh County Poor Farm. All these country places were the scenes of gayety and a bit of high living and are mentioned here since they were more or less coincident with the settlement of the Lower Jordan Valley. It is also of interest that when Northampton County was set up in 1752, that area had a population of between 5,000 and 6,000 people.

The early roads were discussed in an earlier part of this paper and need no further mention. Many people living today have travelled roads to the Poconos in spring which were very little better than the roads available to the settlers by 1750 to 1760.

When the clothes that the settlers brought with them wore out, they made them out of sailcloth, a kind of coarse stuff which they bought in Philadelphia. These clothes were not warm enough for winter wear and they often put on three or four pair of pantaloons and as many coats. Next they turned their attention to the cultivation of flax and the raising of sheep and people began to wear linen clothes in summer and woolen clothes in winter. They were all homemade; the women doing the spinning and the men often doing the weaving. In a large number of houses the weaver's loom stood in the corner of the lower room of the farm house. Upon this loom the men or women wove the flax and hempen and tow linens to supply the family's needs.

Some buckskin clothes were worn by the men. Boys wore shirts made of hemp tow and sometimes flax. Trousers were of coarse tow and shoes were strong and heavy. After 1750, there seems to have been more wealth among the settlers and peddlers sold them fabrics from across the seas. The women bought silk and linen neck handkerchiefs and some silk or figured gowns and the men began to wear vests and breeches of bengal, nankin, fustian, black everlasting, and cotton velvet. Coats were made of the latter. For common purposes they continued to wear home-made linsey-woolsey of linen or woolen fabrics. Some with more means, began to wear clothes similar to those worn by the middle classes of Philadelphia.

Furniture was brought from Europe or purchased in Philadelphia when not homemade. Dishes and eating utensils were of wood or pewter at first.

Their foods were simple and good. They had their garden vegetables, meat from their own stock and flocks and nuts and fruits and berries from the woods and fish from the streams. They had rye and buckwheat flour and wheat flour for special occasions. They had milk, butter, eggs and honey and maple syrup. They bought molasses, chocolate, tea and sugar. Cooking, in the early days, was done in the large fireplaces. Meat was broiled on live coals; potatoes and green corn were roasted on hot ashes; buckwheat or rye cakes were baked on a stone, an oak board or on a pewter plate before the fire or in an oven which was part of the fireplace. Wood was the universal fuel. Later stoves came into use. Fires were lighted by the aid of the tinder box with flint, steel and punk or by flashing powder in the pan of a gun.

Wagons were scarce and only owned by the wealthier settlers up to 1745. About 1750 their use became fairly general.

Clocks and watches, while in fairly general use in cities, were scarce in the early outlying settlements. Even hour-glasses and sun dials were scarce. There is record of a clockmaker doing business in Allentown in 1775.

Chronic ailments were then not so frequent as at present because of the mode of living. Acute diseases, such as fevers, lung fevers, dumb agues, fever and agues, sore throats and pleurises were much more common than now. The natural small pox were peculiarly distressing and mostly severe and often fatal. Rum was esteemed absolutely necessary for the sick and the attendants. An Old World aversion to polluted water was another reason for the consumption of rum. Chewing and smoking tobacco were used as antidotes against infections and offensive smells. A dram or the pipe improved the vacant time.

Doctors were not plentiful but they were available. Dr. Frederick Spiegel was located in Macungie Township in 1735 and he and Dr. John Otto and Dr. Jacob Reid attended the victims of the 1763 Indian raid in Upper Lehigh County. Dr. Christian Frederick Martin was in Upper Milford in 1762, Dr. Gottlieb Bolzius in Allentown in 1766 and Dr. Felix Lynn in Upper Saucon in 1752.

In 1732 Jacob Dubs, a gunsmith and blacksmith located in Great Swamp. He made guns, plows and darning needles.

Distilleries were built early in the 1760's when grain and apple crops were plentiful. Some crops were taken to market in Philadelphia in the form of whiskey and apple jack. Taverns were in operation quite early. Among these were:

Jeremiah Trexler, Breinigsville .....	1733
George Bachman, Coopersburg .....	1743
Crown Inn, Saucon .....	1745

Nicholas Schneider, Ballietsville .....	1746
David Owen, Upper Saucon .....	1746
Paul Balliet, Ballietsville .....	1750
Adam Deshler, Whitehall .....	1757
George Shoemaker, near Emmaus .....	1760
*Peter Troxell, Whitehall .....	1761
Peter Kohler, Egypt .....	1764
David Deshler, Allentown .....	1766
Daniel Good, Whitehall .....	1769

(\*) Troxell 1744 House.

The mass of early German settlers, while not highly educated, were not ignorant or illiterate. The proportion who could read and write was probably as large as that in rural New England and New York in the pioneer days of those colonies. All these settlers had received at least the elements of education in the fatherland in accordance with the universal custom in Protestant Germany of uniting education and religion. After 1730 more and more books were published and the early Philadelphia press was busy printing Bibles, hymn books, and some school books.

Early elementary education among the Pennsylvania-Germans ran into difficulties mainly because of their reluctance to have their children attend English schools and because they thought religious education should go along with general education. They opposed higher education because they thought that what had been good enough for the elders should be good enough for the children.

The Pennsylvania-Germans were deeply religious people usually of the Lutheran or Reformed faith. Their early schools were part of their church set-up and until congregations were able to build their churches and have regular ministers, the school teachers read the services. Church services were first held in homes, then in the school-houses if they preceded the church and finally in the church itself when it was built.

The Great Swamp Reformed Congregation was organized in 1729 and it is believed that the first school was established at that time. The Mennonites of Upper Saucon built a church near Coopersburg in 1738. The Egypt Reformed Congregation organized in 1734 and a school was established at about the same time. A church and school were organized in Weisenberg Township in 1735. A Lutheran congregation was organized in Lower Milford Township at Dillingersville in 1734. The Lutheran Blue Church was organized in Upper Saucon prior to 1740. The Schwenkfelders started a school in 1735. The Moravians organized a church in Emmaus in 1746. A Reformed and Lutheran Church and School were organized in Heidelberg in 1744. The



Jordan Lutheran Church and school were organized at this time also. The Union Church and school at Schlossers, or Neffsville, was organized about 1755. The Jordan Lutheran Church was organized in 1739 and the Jordan Reformed Church and school was organized in 1752. Western Salisbury Church was organized in 1741 and Eastern Salisbury Church in 1759.

Helfrich states that each parent who sent children to school had to pay in proportion to the total number of days sent. In most cases the teacher "boarded round", which in those days was no easy task. Instruction was imparted to reading, writing and a little arithmetic. In a few instances the course was more extensive. Instruction in the catechism and the doctrines of the church, with singing, were generally required. These schools were not strictly denominational, but generally admitted the children of other denominations.

After the population had increased many of these schools were overcrowded, and thus a demand for more schools was created. These were established at other places, and at first held in private houses, until buildings could be erected for their accommodation. Schoolhouses were built by communities, and were commonly constructed of logs; were small, had low ceilings, and small windows and few of them. They were defective in everything but ventilation. The furniture corresponded with the buildings. Instruction was in the German language. The teachers of these first schools were of foreign birth and educated in Europe. Those at the churches were, generally, the leaders in singing on occasions of religious worship. Nearly all these were competent teachers.

What commenced to do harm to the schools about 1760 was that many of the principal teachers, such as Miller of Lynn; Roth, of Albany; Michael and others, left their services as school teachers, and commenced to preach, because the congregations could get no other ministers. Less qualified men were taken as teachers, and the schools lost greatly thereby. This inaugurated a decline in the requirements for teachers, which continued for a considerable time, until the educating of the children was considered a secondary thing, and, in consequence, much neglected. At this period, almost any person that came along, and made some pretensions to education, was employed as teacher. This often brought into the schoolroom persons entirely unfit, morally and mentally, for the position. Nearly all the old schools were noted for the severity in discipline. Some of the teachers were not only severe, but cruel in their punishments.

The settlers had available other educational facilities. The Moravians had established a boy's school at Nazareth in 1747 and a girl's school at Bethlehem in 1749. In this latter year Benjamin Franklin published his "Proposals Relating To The



Education of Youth in Pennsylvania" out of which originated subsequently an academy and charity school, and ultimately the University of Pennsylvania. In 1765 the Medical School originated and by 1768 degrees in medicine were conferred. The American Philosophical Society originated in 1743. In the New England States, seats of learning were established at earlier dates.

Sauer's paper, started in 1739, was very popular and, it can be assumed, reached the Lower Jordan Valley. By 1775 there were nine newspapers published in Pennsylvania and two of these were German. It was almost 1800 before local newspapers appeared. The Farmer's Weekly Gazette, Doylestown, was started in July 1800, and the Doylestown Daily Intelligencer in July 1804. The Der Constitutionelle Advocat Und Allentaun Gazette was started in 1807. The Eastoner Bothe and Northampton Kundschafter was started in September 1793 and the American Eagle, the first Easton English paper, was started in 1799.

The Pennsylvania-German settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley did not shirk their military duty to their new country. During the French and Indian War (1754-1758) several companies of soldiers from Lehigh County saw service. Among them Capt. Peter Troxell had a company of 48 men in 1756. Neighboring areas also put men into the field — Capt. Charles Volck of Lynn had a company of 46 in 1756 and 63 in 1758, Capt. John Nicholas Wetherholt had a company of 44 men in 1756 and 55 men in 1758, and Capt. Solomon Jennings of Saucon also had a company.

The social life of the settlers centered mainly in weddings, vendues, barn raisings, community harvesting and similar events. Rum was an important part of all such occasions. People married young and weddings were usually celebrated at the bride's home with a frolic. The wedding feast consisted of beef, pork, fowls and sometimes venison and bear meat, roast and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables. In the earlier days the table might be a large slab of timber, hewed out with a broad axe, and supported by four sticks set in auger holes. Tableware was composed of old pewter dishes and plates, with wooden bowls and trenchers, and occasionally pewter spoons, much battered around the edges. Other spoons were made of horn. If knives and forks were scarce, the deficiency was made up by using scalping knives which were carried in sheaths suspended to the belt of the hunting shirt.

At births, many women were collected, and wine, rum and whiskey for the guests were esteemed suitable to the occasion. Rum was believed to be essentially necessary for lying-in women. The newborn infant must be straitly rolled around the waist with a linen swathe, and loaded with clothes until it could scarcely

breathe; and when awake or fretful, was dosed with rum and water stewed with spicery. A great degree of roughness and rusticity of mind and manner prevailed for some time and increased in the generations that succeeded the first settlers. For this there are several reasons; first, the great want of schools, the small stock of learning in master and pupil, but more than all, the free use of rum in haytime, harvest, etc. On all these occasions, quarrels and fights occurred frequently.

Of interest is a published account of the method used by the Indians, and probably participated in by the settlers, to catch large numbers of fish. When the shad came up the rivers the Indians ran a dam of stones across the stream where its depth would admit of it, not in a straight line, but in two parts, verging towards each other in an angle. An opening was left in the middle for the water to run off; at this opening they placed a large box, the bottom of which was full of holes. They then made a rope of the twigs of the wild vine, reaching across the stream, upon which boughs of 6 feet in length were fastened at the distance of 2 fathoms of each other. A party was now dispatched about a mile above the dam with this rope and its appendages, which began to move gently downstream with the current, some guiding the ends, while others kept the branches from sinking by supporting the rope in the middle with wooden forks. Thus they proceeded frightening the fish into the opening left in the middle of the dam, where a number of Indians were placed on each side, who, standing on the arms of the angle, drove the fish, with poles and a hideous noise, through the opening into the box or inclosure. Here they lay, the water running off through the holes in the bottom, and other Indians stationed on each side of the box, took them out and filled their canoes.

## 11 — GOVERNMENT

Pennsylvania, as set up originally, was a proprietary colony — it belonged to William Penn, Proprietor, and he appointed the governors. When he died his heirs assumed the proprietorship. Regardless of the proprietorship in Pennsylvania, the Crown still exercised some control of this colony. This status continued until the Revolution and then after the Revolution, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania took over all unpatented lands in Pennsylvania and paid the Penn heirs a certain amount for the lands thus taken.

Since it was never made clear, beyond the chance of future dispute, just what autonomy a colony was to have and what final powers it was not to have, the measure of colonial self-government varied from time to time and from place to place. The general attitude on the part of both the colonies and the Crown, until just before the Revolution was to refrain from any

quarrel over theories or fundamentals of government, to deal with problems as they arose, one or the other side giving way as the circumstances seemed to dictate.

The Crown controlled the colonies through administrative agencies generally but did sometimes interfere directly or through its ministers. It was the practice broadly to leave colonial commerce matters to the Board of Trade and political matters, including appointments, to the Privy Council. This latter body acted, as a rule, on the advice of a standing committee known as the Committee for Plantation Affairs. All instructions went to the colonial governors in the name of the Crown. The Crown could also veto laws passed by a colonial legislature and did frequently exercise this right. Almost as frequently the colonies evaded the veto by passing another similar law.

Unless they specifically said so, Acts of Parliament did not apply to the colonies and up until 1760 very few of their acts so specified. The colonies at that time denied Parliament's right to enact special revenue laws for the colonies. By the time England had organized its colonial control, the colonies themselves had organized in opposition.

Before the Revolution, Pennsylvania had a governor appointed by the Proprietor. The governor summoned the colonial assembly and could dissolve it when he willed. He had the right to veto the assembly's acts—this was more than the Crown could do with regard to the Acts of Parliament. The governors had extensive appointive powers and were the head of state militia. As would be expected some of them were not of very high calibre. They were expected to carry out the instructions of the Proprietor and also be efficient managers of the colonies' affairs but they were at the same time dependent upon the colonial legislature for money and support.

During the period of settlement of the Lower Jordan Valley here considered (1730-1770), the colonial legislature was composed of only one branch, as provided by the constitution of 1701. The Assembly was elected by the people. The former upper chamber, or Council, was primarily an executive body named by the Proprietor and served as the governor's council advising him and sometimes controlling his appointments. The colonial legislature, passed laws and claimed the sole right to legislate on any matter which concerned the colony's internal affairs. The legislature alone could authorize the levy of taxes but all legislation was subject to the governor's veto and also to disallowance by England's authorities if they saw fit.

Acts passed by the legislature were published in such papers as were, at the time, printed in Philadelphia and were also printed and posted in the county court houses at the next session of courts.



The basis of jurisprudence was the common law of England which migrated with the English colonists but new laws to fit the new conditions in the colonies were added. There were local courts in the several counties then established with Courts of Quarter Sessions presided over by a judge. In the townships there were justices of the peace, and there was a high court in Philadelphia. The justices of peace and the judges were appointed by the governor. The right of trial by jury was in effect. Each county had its sheriff and its coroner appointed by the governor.

The Land Office through which all of the Proprietor's land patents were issued was located in Philadelphia and was a part of the central government of the colony.

In 1695, the legislature agreed to accept a new constitution under which the council, chosen biennially, consisted of two and the Assembly, elected annually, consisted of four members from each county. This constitution was never legally sanctioned by the Proprietary and it continued in force only until Penn's arrival in the Province again in 1699, or rather until 1701 when a new and more lasting one was substituted in its place.

Under this new constitution Penn appointed a Lieutenant-Governor who acted in his absence and also a Council of State to advise the Proprietary himself or his deputies. It also provided security of the colonists' land titles and made an allowance of 10% on all land grants to take care of roads and other possible losses of productive land. The Land Office was closed from 1718 to 1732 during the minorities of Richard and Thomas Penn.

In 1727, some years after Penn's death, the family disputes concerning his estate were settled and the legal authorities of England ruled that the estate should pass to his sons John, Thomas and Richard Penn after the deaths of William Penn, the son, and Springett Penn.

The outlying counties of Pennsylvania were zealous in their participation in the affairs of the colony and in 1764, the frontier counties of Pennsylvania sent representatives to Philadelphia to ask relief from unfair treatment that they felt they were suffering at the hands of the government of Pennsylvania as compared with treatment accorded the people of the counties of Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester. Northampton County was one of those that sent representatives. They stated that the five frontier counties could elect legislative representatives only as follows: Lancaster, four; York, two; Cumberland, two; Berks, one; and Northampton, one, for a total of ten; whereas, Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester could elect twenty-six and they asked for equal representation.

They took exception to a proposed law which would move the trial of any one accused of killing an Indian in Lancaster



County to either Bucks, Philadelphia or Chester. They protested the harboring in Philadelphia of so-called "friendly" Indians at the expense of the Province. They asked that all Indians be removed from the Province while Indian hostilities were in effect. They asked that victims of the Indian hostilities be taken care of by the Province. They asked that bonuses be paid by the Province for Indian scalps during the existing Indian War. They asked the cessation of any trade with the Indians until the Indians returned their prisoners and hostages. They asked that no private subject be hereafter permitted to trade with, or carry on a correspondence with our enemies. They asked that the garrison of Fort Augusta be made more serviceable to them in their distress, if it could be done. This petition, signed by two men, was supported by another petition having fifteen hundred signatures.

The petition was bandied between the Assembly and the governor for some time and finally nothing was done except that the Quakers of Philadelphia published many pamphlets vilifying the frontiersmen and accusing them of misdeeds.

The extent of the political participation and vote-casting in elections on the part of those who lived within the lower Jordan Valley during the period here considered is not easily evident from the records. However, by 1800 this rural population had become quite homogeneous. The English individuals who had held land patents sold out to the German settlers. The latter, as elsewhere in Pennsylvania, were courted for the vote they cast in state elections particularly. "Prior to 1840 the farm vote was the deciding factor in Pennsylvania affairs" (Fletcher: *Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life*, 1640-1840; Harrisburg 1950). Under the "Great Law" of 1682 all farmers had the right of suffrage and became active in local self-government. Here in the Lehigh Valley the German-language newspapers united them politically. These newspapers were largely Democratic and politicians learned that Democratic candidates could more easily win. It may be assumed that these lower Jordan Valley settlers found time to vote at most elections. A good candidate was one who could speak the dialect. Federalist and Anti-Federalist party leaders were ever hopeful of securing a part of this German vote. Lacking state-wide party organization in 1791, candidates were placed before voters by small local groups. There was then no county nominating machinery (Tinkcom: *Republicans and Federalists in Pennsylvania*, 1790-1801; Harrisburg, 1950). Ed. Note.

## 12 — GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The early water supplies for the settlers were, in all probability, springs and streams. Sometime later wells were dug and this was probably quite some years prior to the year 1800. Some of these wells are of interesting design and construction. Few of these wells are in use today and these are in the Jordan Valley near the creek. When these wells were dug to a depth of 40 ft. to 60 ft. the normal water table must have been considerably higher than at present because it is known that these wells had an ample supply of water at one time and today those on high ground are practically dry. The water table was lowered by some cause some 50 or 60 years ago. Water supplies are today held in cisterns which receive rain water collected on roofs or these supplies are taken from deep drilled wells. Just when cisterns were generally constructed is indefinite.

The dug well design referred to above is a combination cold cellar and well. The well is circular and laid up in stone. The opening is about 3 or 4 feet in diameter. The cold cellar is an underground room with stone walls and an arched stone roof. The roof is 4 or more feet below the surface of the ground and access to this cold cellar is by means of stone steps and the entrance is protected with a sloping wood cellar door. The entrance is usually out in the open. The novel feature is that the rear wall of the cold cellar is common with the stone lining of the well and openings are left in the rear wall into the well space. This permits the cold air from the well to enter the cold cellar and the sills of the openings were used as shelves on which such things as butter could be set to cool. Many of these cold cellars are still in use.

Iron was not found in Whitehall Township until about the end of the 18th century. It was found as lumps of iron ore on the surface of the ground in the area of what is now Ironton. These boulders weighed several tons in a few cases. Some of this ore was sent to a furnace at Hamburg and some was hand forged into nails locally. The iron ore in the Lower Jordan Valley was not discovered until about 1833 on the land of Daniel A. Guth.

Iron manufacture began in America in Massachusetts in 1644. In 1656 a bloomery forge for making bar iron directly from ores was built in Plymouth Colony. Iron manufacture in New Jersey began in Monmouth County in 1676 and Maryland set up its first bloomery in 1715. The earliest iron works in Pennsylvania were built along the Schuylkill and its tributaries. Thomas Rutter set up a bloomery in the Manatawny region in 1716. Samuel Nutt, Sr. started a bloomery on French Creek in 1718. In 1732 Samuel Nutt, Sr. experimented in the making of steel. The construction of many iron-working plants followed — Read-

ing, Warwick, Oley, Hopewell, Berkshire, Valley Forge, Colebrookdale, Mayberry.

In the Delaware Valley, the famous Durham Iron Works were founded in 1727. Many other forges were later built in this valley. The iron industry in the Lehigh County did not develop until after 1800. The furnaces, besides making pig iron, also cast pots, pans, skillets, sugar kettles, Dutch ovens, stoves and fire backs. Bar and sheet iron and steel were made and sold to blacksmiths and others. The blacksmiths made hardware and tools for the colonists and the locksmiths made locks. Slit iron was made at the iron works for use in making nails.

The colonists had iron and iron products available to them from nearby manufacturers therefore, from a period prior to 1720. Wire, however, was not drawn in Pennsylvania until 1775 when a drawing plant was started in Philadelphia.

Franklin's cast iron fireplace was invented in 1742.

Alfred Gemmel, in his recent book "The Charcoal Iron Industry In The Perkiomen Valley", presents some figures of direct interest in connection with this attempt to picture conditions surrounding the settling of the Lower Jordan Valley.

Most of the iron made in the Perkiomen Valley was said to have been sold locally and it can be assumed that this iron could well have represented the source of supply for the settlers on the Jordan.

There was an acute shortage of labor in the iron industry throughout the 18th century — especially of skilled labor. A few negroes were employed and were generally well treated. They cost as much as 50 pounds in 1750. The hostility of the Quakers and the newly arrived German immigrants to the use of slaves in Pennsylvania probably prevented a more general use of negro labor. There were some slaves in the Lehigh County area.

A list of purchases made at the Mt. Pleasant store is of interest:

	<i>Shillings Pence</i>	
1 Quart Salt .....	..	2
1 Bu. Wheat .....	3	6
1 Qt. Molasses .....	..	9
1 Bu. Buckwheat .....	3	8
1 Pound Butter .....	..	6
1 Quart Milk .....	..	1½
1 Pound Cheese .....	..	5
1 Pound Sugar .....	..	6
1 Bu. Potatoes .....	..	6
1 Doz. Eggs .....	..	4

A meal cost 4 pence in 1738. Rum sold for 1 shilling 4 pence a quart and 1 quart of wine cost 2 shillings.



Other prices paid by workers for items at the stores were:

	<i>Pounds Shillings Pence</i>		
1 Pr. Stockings .....	6	6	
1 Blanket .....	5	..	
1 Worsted Capp .....	4	..	
1 Hatt .....	15	..	
1 Handkerchief .....	3	..	
1 Great Coat ..... 1	14	..	
1 Silk Handkerchief .....	10	..	
1 Beaver Hatt .....	10	..	
1 Pr. Trousers .....	2	6	
1 Pr. Wooden Shoes .....	..	10	
1 Pr. Steel Cork Shoes .....	2	..	
1 Pr. Women's Shoes .....	5	6	
1 Pr. Leather Shoes .....	7	..	
1 Knife .....	5	..	
1 Razor .....	4	..	
1 Pound Tobacco .....	..	8	
1 Pound Nails .....	1	..	
1 Pound Powder .....	3	..	
1 Deerskin .....	8	6	
1 Saw .....	18	..	
1 Grindstone .....	5	..	
1 Pound Shot .....	..	5	
1 Foxskin .....	2	..	
1 Saddle and Bridle .....	15	..	

These prices were regarded as being lower than prices paid in Philadelphia for similar items.

Wages in 1739, at the forges and furnaces ranged from 30 shillings per month for common labor to 45 to 55 shillings per month for furnace fillers. A teamster got 2 pounds for hauling a ton of pig iron to Philadelphia. A practical nurse received 20 shillings per month. These wages included board in most cases. By 1800 these wages had about doubled.

In 1799 a Pennsylvania pound was equivalent to \$2.67. The Monetary System had changed in 1792 from pounds to dollars but apparently some transactions continued in pounds for some years later.

Taxes on farms were moderate. A farm of about 200 acres paid from \$.80 to \$1.50. Laborers paid \$.10 to \$.12. Houses and lots rented for \$4.00 to \$8.00 per year including firewood, a few acres of ground and some other items.

The Germans loved colors — good healthy colors. Some writers attribute this to the fact that their ancestors in Germany lived in dark houses and resorted to bright colors to make these homes more cheerful. Others believe that when they left the



Catholic church for Protestantism they missed the rich colorings of the Catholic churches and resorted to color in their homes to take the place of these. Certain it is that they painted many things in their new homes in America.

The barn signs did not appear until some years after 1800 and regardless of the origin of the designs used in these barn signs, it has been rather positively demonstrated that so far as the Pennsylvania-German is concerned, these signs represent nothing but his idea of pleasing decoration.

In Germany these signs, much smaller in size, appeared on door frames and on the sides of wooden houses. In America the houses were of stone and did not lend themselves to such decoration. When the barns were first built, lumber was cheap and plentiful and paint scarce and expensive. When, later on, the barns were rebuilt, lumber was more expensive, paint was cheaper and the farmer resorted to paint to preserve the wood. Red paint was used because barns were painted with a mixture of whatever paints were left over on the farm to which linseed oil and a red pigment were added. It was not intentional but just happened.

After a time, the vast expanses of red painted barn walls must have annoyed the owner and he looked around for some decoration to brighten things up. He naturally turned to designs which had been used by his ancestors — hence the Pennsylvania-German barn signs and not hexafieffs.

There were gunsmiths in Pennsylvania quite early and Dubs at Great Swamp has been mentioned previously in this article. The early rifles made in Pennsylvania by good gunsmiths are said by some to have been at least 100 years ahead of their time. Rifles and shotguns were available to, and were owned and used by, the early settlers.

We have no record of the use of Conestoga wagons, as such, in this area but authorities have estimated that between 1765 and 1785 there were 8,000 to 10,000 of these vehicles on the roads leading to Philadelphia. It is safe to assume that some of these were owned in the Lower Jordan Valley. One writer states that wagon ownership by farmers in this area was not common until about 1750. The horse-drawn wagon was the farmer's means of transporting his crops to market and this market was usually in Philadelphia. The round trip took several days to complete and trips were often made by caravans.

One of the first slate quarries opened in the State of Pennsylvania was near the Delaware Water Gap and was owned by the Penna. Slate Co., which was incorporated in 1811. This company worked the quarries for some time, but for want of skill and knowledge of the business, were ultimately obliged to cease operations. Under the auspices of the Hon. James M.

Porter, and a few others, the company was revived, and operations renewed, and the affairs of the company again became prosperous. In 1828 slate was quarried near the Slate Dam on the Lehigh River and the Slatington district was established in 1849. These dates determine the time that roofing slate became available to the settlers.

## ADDENDUM

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### Building Development Subsequent to 1780 In the Lower Jordan Valley

Practically all buildings of any size, now standing in the Lower Jordan Valley, were constructed subsequently to 1780. The two outstanding exceptions are the Troxell House of 1744 and the Guth House of 1745. Both these houses have been written up in the past in the *Proceedings* of the Lehigh County Historical Society and in local histories.

Photographs herewith are representative of buildings now standing in the Lower Jordan Valley and which were built during the period from 1780 to about 1830. These buildings are still in full use and well preserved and should, if properly maintained, remain in useful existence for many years. There are many more like them in this Valley and these particular examples were selected for this article only because of the writer's more intimate knowledge of them.

These photographs are intended as a tribute to the substantial judgment and character of the people who built them. The building of the United States was safe in their hands insofar as they had a part in it. The lands these people farmed are still among the most productive in the nation. These lands produce more today than they did at the end of the 18th century but only because of farming aids which the present day farmer can command but which were not available to the farmer of that day.

LORENTZ TROXELL HOUSE — BUILT ABOUT 1800

WESTERN  
EXPOSURE



EASTERN  
EXPOSURE



SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE





LORENTZ TROXELL HOUSE — BUILT ABOUT 1800



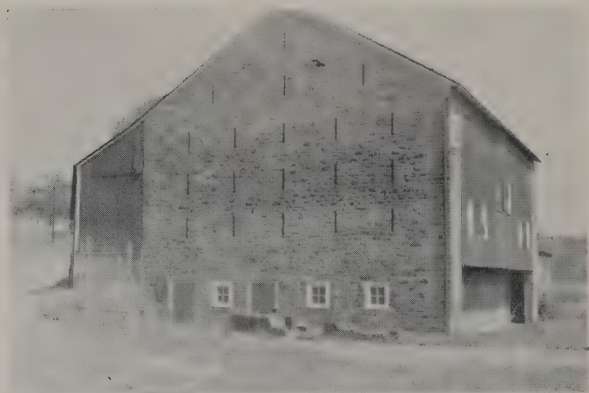
FRONT DOOR

PORCH DETAIL



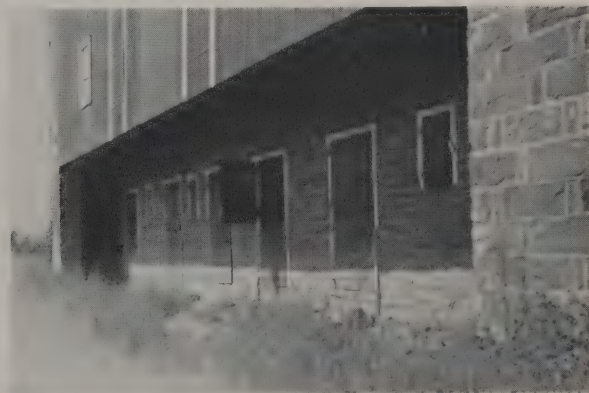


LORENTZ TROXELL BARN —  
WESTERN EXPOSURE



SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE

A. SCHAD FARM BARN  
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE  
DATE UNKNOWN



A. SCHAD FARM — CONSTRUCTION DATE UNKNOWN



CORN CRIB



CORN CRIB  
INTERIOR

DANIEL ROTH FARM HOUSE — BUILT 1793

SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE  
BEFORE  
RENOVATION



EASTERN EXPOSURE  
BEFORE RENOVATION

EASTERN  
EXPOSURE  
AFTER  
RENOVATION



DANIEL ROTH FARM HOUSE — BUILT 1793



CORNICE TRIM DETAIL



FRONT DOOR DETAIL



DANIEL ROTH BARN — BUILT 1831

NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE  
AFTER  
PAINTING



SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE  
AFTER  
PAINTING



EASTERN  
EXPOSURE



DANIEL ROTH FARM DWELLINGS



BUTCHERING SHED  
WESTERN  
EXPOSURE



EASTERN  
EXPOSURE



WAGON SHED

OUTDOOR OVEN,  
JONAS TROXELL  
FARM, DWELLING  
BUILT 1820



HEARTH DOOR  
OVEN

ABRAHAM BLUMER  
FARM BARN,  
WESTERN EXPOSURE—  
BUILT ABOUT 1785







ABRAHAM  
BLUMER BARN  
EASTERN EXPOSURE

WESTERN EXPOSURE  
BEFORE REPAIRS



INTERIOR DETAILS



JOHN ROTH, JR., FARM BUILDINGS

DWELLING  
BUILT 1775  
WESTERN  
EXPOSURE



NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE



BARN  
EASTERN  
EXPOSURE





BARN  
NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE  
JOHN ROTH, JR.  
FARM



CHRISTIAN  
BARTSCH  
DWELLING  
SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE  
DATE UNKNOWN



BARTSCH  
DWELLING  
NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE  
BEFORE  
RENOVATIONS

CHRISTIAN BARTSCH BUILDINGS — DATE UNKNOWN

DWELLING  
EASTERN EXPOSURE,  
BEFORE RENOVATIONS



PORCH, EAST SIDE,  
AFTER  
RENOVATIONS

BARN  
EASTERN  
EXPOSURE







CHRISTIAN BARTSCH  
BARN  
NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE



FERDINAND  
EBERHARDT  
BARN  
EASTERN EXPOSURE  
DATE UNKNOWN



NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE



DANIEL TROXELL DWELLING — BUILT 1800

WESTERN  
EXPOSURE



SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE

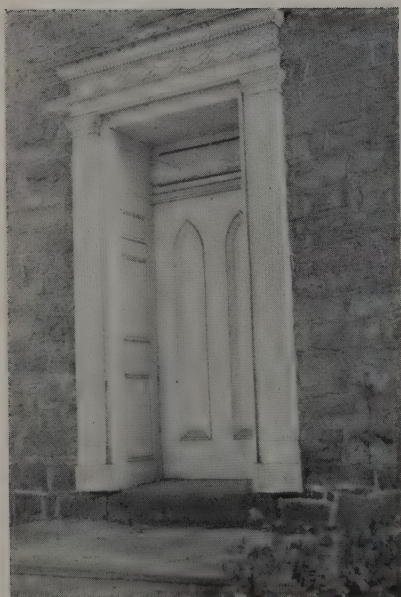
EASTERN  
EXPOSURE



DANIEL TROXELL DWELLING — BUILT 1800



NORTHERN EXPOSURE



FRONT DOOR DETAIL



WINDOW DETAIL

DANIEL TROXELL FARM

MAIN STAIR  
DETAIL, DWELLING  
BUILT 1800



FIREPLACE

BARN  
BUILT 1804  
SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE





DANIEL TROXELL BARN — BUILT 1804



EASTERN  
EXPOSURE



SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE



NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE



DANIEL TROXELL BARN — BUILT 1804

EASTERN  
EXPOSURE



WESTERN  
EXPOSURE

DANIEL TROXELL BLACKSMITH SHOP

EASTERN  
EXPOSURE



NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE

DANIEL TROXELL BLACKSMITH SHOP

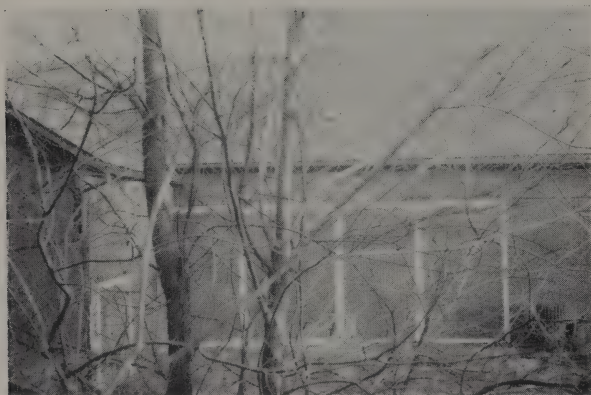
123-

WESTERN  
EXPOSURE



SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE

DANIEL GUTH BARN — DATE UNKNOWN



WESTERN EXPOSURE



NORTHERN EXPOSURE



DANIEL GUTH BARN — INTERIOR DETAILS



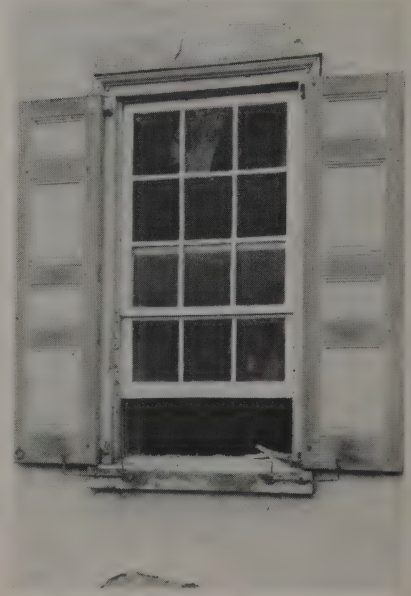
DANIEL GUTH DWELLING



NORTHERN EXPOSURE



SHUTTER DETAIL



WINDOW DETAIL

DANIEL GUTH DWELLING



FRONT DOOR DETAIL

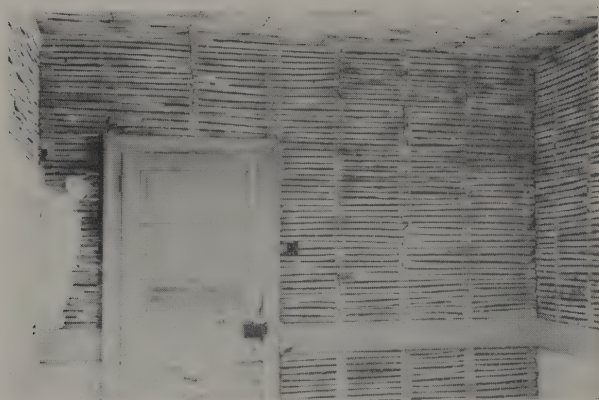


DOOR DETAIL



STAIR DETAIL

DANIEL GUTH DWELLING



LATH DETAIL



INTERIOR DOOR



DANIEL GUTH DWELLING



FLOOR DETAIL

PETER TROXELL FARM — BARN BUILT 1806



WESTERN EXPOSURE



EASTERN EXPOSURE

*PART C*

The Troxell 1744 House,  
Believed To Be  
The Oldest Existing House In Lehigh  
County, Pennsylvania

## *Introduction*

This is a description of a stone house built, presumably, more than two hundred years ago and still standing and usable, after a fashion, in spite of some neglect experienced over the past fifty or more years. It may prove dry reading except to those who are interested in the structural features of such old houses. There are no related tales of assault by the savage Indians and no slots in the stone walls through which a rifle could be pointed in only one direction and at a very limited terrain.

Acknowledgment is made to Messrs. Allen F. Smith, George Lyte, W. S. Roper, and to Mr. and Mrs. William M. Minnich and Mr. Wilson Roth for their assistance in gathering data for this article.



## The Troxell 1744 House

Many years ago — at least seventy years ago — a stone fireplace in an old stone house along the Jordan Creek near present Troxell's Crossing in South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, was torn out and carved in the heavy wood lintel when it was removed were found the figures 1744. It is reasonably assumed that this is the date of its construction and, if this is so, then this stone house is believed to be the oldest existing house in Lehigh County. The next oldest is the Guth House a mile or more upstream along the Jordan and reputed to have been constructed in 1745.

The land upon which the Troxell House stands passed through many individual ownerships between the date of the original warrant and recent time but during this entire period it was owned by members of only two different families — the Troxell family and the Minnich family. Its owners have been:

Peter Droxel, Sr.	— Warrant—April 16, 1743
	— Patent—April 3, 1782
Peter Droxel, Jr.	— May 22, 1783
Peter and Daniel Droxel	— March 6, 1816
Daniel Droxel	— January 29, 1817
Daniel Droxel, Jr.	— December 7, 1839
Michael Minnich	— April 8, 1854
John Minnich	— July 3, 1891
Monelius Minnich	— July 3, 1891
William Minnich	— May 10, 1929
Present owner	

Peter Droxel gave Lynford Lardner a mortgage on this property January 12, 1754 and this mortgage was not officially satisfied until within recent years. When the original tract was surveyed, prior to the granting of a patent, it was named Troxelburg, probably by the surveyor.

Matthews and Hungerford in their 1884 History of Lehigh and Carbon Counties mention this Troxell House but confuse it with Grouse Hall, the hunting lodge constructed by Lynford Lardner near present Wimmersville. They also confuse Lehigh Creek and Jordan Creek in order to satisfy an earlier historical statement that Grouse Hall was located on a branch of Lehigh Creek; and they try to tie the fact that Lardner had taken a mortgage on this property from Troxell in with an assumed ownership by Lardner of this property at some time. Lardner

never owned this property and Grouse Hall was something entirely distinct from this Troxell 1744 House.

The Troxell House is located about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile downstream from the stone bridge at Troxell's Crossing and to the south of and within a few hundred feet of the Jordan Creek. It is set on gently sloping ground and at just about the edge of the Jordan flood plain. This location is shown on accompanying Map Plate VIII.

Just what the road conditions were in 1744 is not now known. The Great Philadelphia Highway was laid out in 1747 from the Goshenhoppen-Trexlerstown King's Highway to Trucker Kern's saw mill in present Slatington and was built in 1752. Presumably, this road followed an old Indian trail and was a path of travel long before being laid out officially as a public road. In 1753 another road was laid out from Bake Oven Knob on the Blue Mountain, past present Schnecksville and Helfrich's Spring, to Allentown (not laid out until 1762) and this road probably followed some existing path of travel in use at the time the Troxell House was built.

It is known that this house served as a tavern during part of its existence. In 1761 Peter Troxel was granted a license to operate a tavern and this may be the date when it began to be so used or it may have been used as a tavern from the very beginning. We do not know when it ceased to be so used.

It is safe to assume that when it was used as a tavern, there was a road which passed quite close by. If it did not become a tavern until 1761 there were probably ample roads available by that time. We are told that during the time that this building served as a tavern, a road from the west passed immediately south of it and continued in a northeasterly direction fording the Jordan within a short distance of the tavern at "A" on Plate VIII. If this is correct, it must have joined up later with the "Old Catasauqua Road" on the north side of the Jordan. In 1761 this Old Catasauqua Road could not have been more than a path because it was not laid out officially as a road until 1783. On the other hand, we have reason to believe that there was an early travel path or road which ran northwardly through the Troxell lands and joined up with the 1753 road from Bake Oven to Allentown. There was probably another early road which passed through present Greenawalds and forded the Jordan at "B" on Plate VIII. The tavern road may also have continued downstream on the south side of the Jordan and then joined this latter road or path. In any case, it is safe to assume that there was a road and that this road no longer exists unless the present driveway into the Minnich Farm buildings was part of this road.

The photographs which are included in the Addendum to this article tell the story, pictorially, of the status of this Troxell

1744 House in the summer of 1949 — two hundred and five years after it was built. Since then exterior repairs have been made by its present owner to preserve this monument of the early occupancy of the Lower Jordan Valley and recent photographs are included which show the results of the work which has been done on the exteriors. It is possible that some interior restoration work may later be attempted.

At the present time the main building is used as a farm's repair shop and the one-story kitchen is used by the farm occupant for washing, butchering and like activities. The present brick farm house was built in 1854 and that is probably the time that this 1744 House ceased to be used for dwelling purposes. If this is the case, it was used as a dwelling for about 110 years.

Plates IX, X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV herewith represent an attempt to picture this house as it was in its earliest days. Plate IX shows horizontal section of the ground floors of the one-story kitchen and the main house and of the second floor of the main house. The one-story kitchen was built after the main house was built as is evidenced by the way it is joined to the main house. Its construction is such, however, that its dating is very close to that of the main house. It may have proven a necessary addition at the time the tavern was established. What was evidently the original open fireplace in this kitchen is still in use for purposes incidental to the present occupancy of the farm.

The Troxell House and the Guth House follow much the same pattern in layout and construction but the Guth House has no adjoining one-story kitchen. Both these houses are generally similar in layout to the old log houses still standing in the northwestern portions of Lehigh County. These log houses had no cellars and they had the large fireplace in the middle of the house and opening into the living room of the house. The log houses were only one and one-half stories high with rather steeply sloping roofs while the Troxell and Guth Houses were two and one-half stories high with roofs not so steeply pitched and the latter houses were built of stone instead of logs.

The one-story kitchen is 20' wide by 23'-6" long at present and the stone walls are about 20" thick. The main house is 25' wide by 35'-4" long and the stone walls are also about 20" thick on the first floor and 18" thick on the second floor and 15" on the attic.

From existing structural evidence, the one-story kitchen originally extended a distance of 13'-8" along the north wall of the main house as is shown on Plates IX and X. This portion of the one-story kitchen apparently antedates that portion of the kitchen now standing because there is structural evidence that this latter part of the kitchen was built up against this 13'-8" portion, which in turn was built up against, and not into,



the walls of the main house. The fact that the south slope of the kitchen roof along the north side of the main house drained towards the north wall of the main house combined with the fact that roof flashing technique was not very well developed in those days probably made it necessary to remove this section of the one-story kitchen to the north of the main house at some past date. We know from hearsay and from physical evidence that this kitchen did extend originally as shown. There are clear markings of its existence on the north wall of the main house and the stone foundations have recently been uncovered.

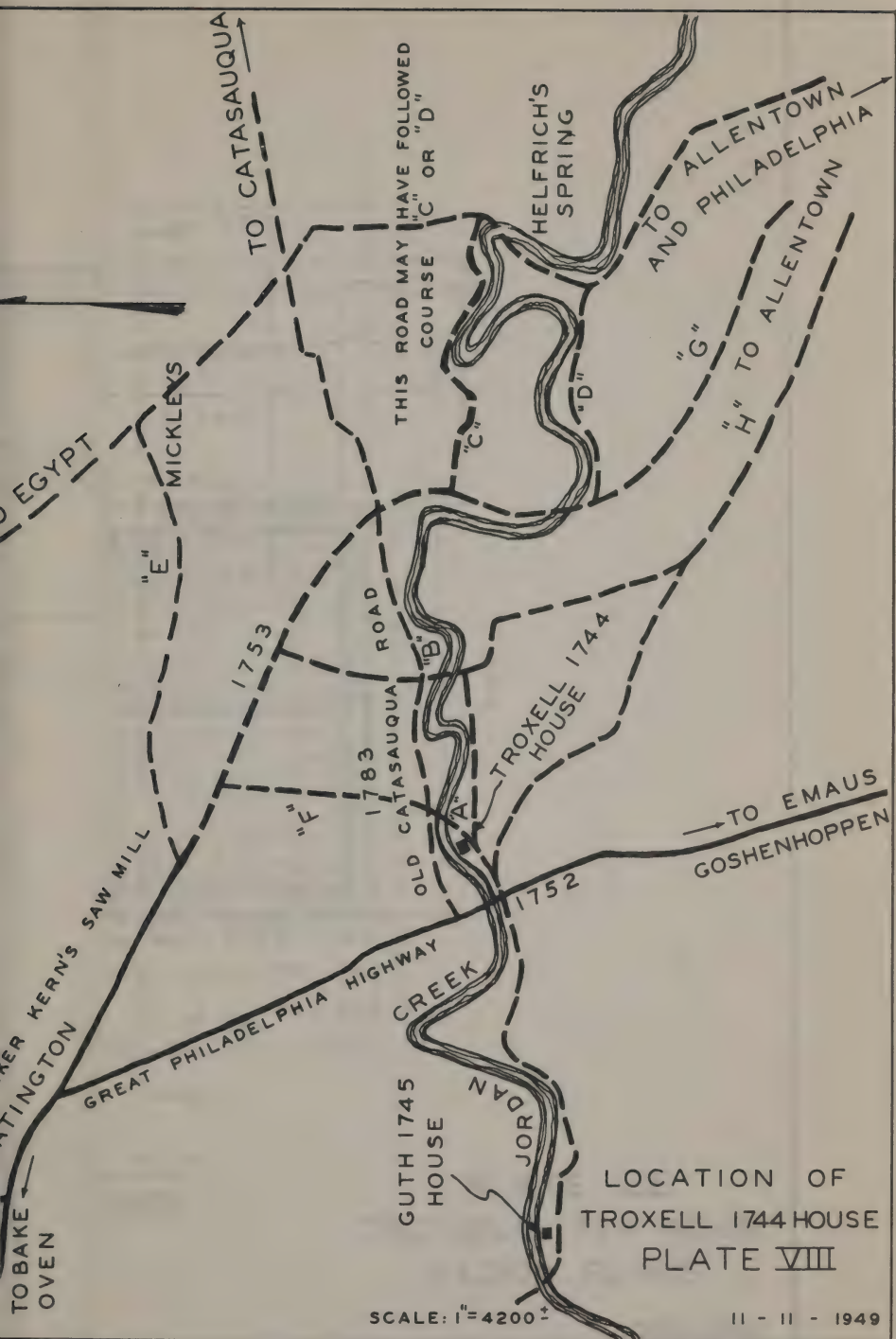
So far as we know, the windows and doors of both houses, as located today, are just about as they were when the place was first built.

While Matthews and Hungerford were mistaken in part when they told about the Troxell House, they did correctly tell about the removal of the large fireplace, which they state occupied two-thirds of the width of the room, and about the finding of the date 1744 carved on the fireplace lintel. There is definite physical evidence that a large fireplace was removed. A portion of the chimney remains as well as part of the hearth and from similarly laid out old houses in other parts of Lehigh County this fireplace can be fairly accurately reconstructed. We do not know whether this fireplace contained an oven at one side — an arrangement which did exist at some of the old fireplaces.

Matthews and Hungerford also tell of a large cellar constructed on the outside of the house. The main house and the one-story kitchen were built without cellars and the major part of the foundation walls were not carried down very far below the ground level. Recent exploratory excavation on the north side of the building has disclosed a cellar adjoining the main house on the north and also the one-story kitchen on the east side as shown on Plate IX. The excavation shows that the steps and entrance to this cellar led from that part of the kitchen which has since been dismantled. This cellar probably had an arched stone roof covered over with a shallow layer of earth as shown on Plates XI and XII, although no evidence of supports for this arched roof on the side walls of the cellar was disclosed by the excavation work. Ground cellars in the Lower Jordan Valley were built with such arched roofs.

Some members of the Minnich family still remember the entrance to this cellar but cannot recall how the cellar was covered over. One person remembers being told years ago by an older member of the family of a log lean-to on the north side of the house and which covered this cellar location. There is some evidence along the north wall of the house of a shed structure lower than the one-story kitchen roof — and such a lean-to could have answered for the “kammer”, or parental bedroom,





...fact that ... with slope of ... of the main house ... with the ... technique has not very well developed ... to ... this section ... house at some ... physical evidence ... as shown. There are clear ... the north wall of the main house ... been discovered.

... and floor of both houses, ... there were when the place

... mistaken in ... which they state occupied ... about the finding of the ... there is definite physical ... A portion of the ... and front similarly ... high ... this fireplace ... know whether ... arrangement of fireplaces.

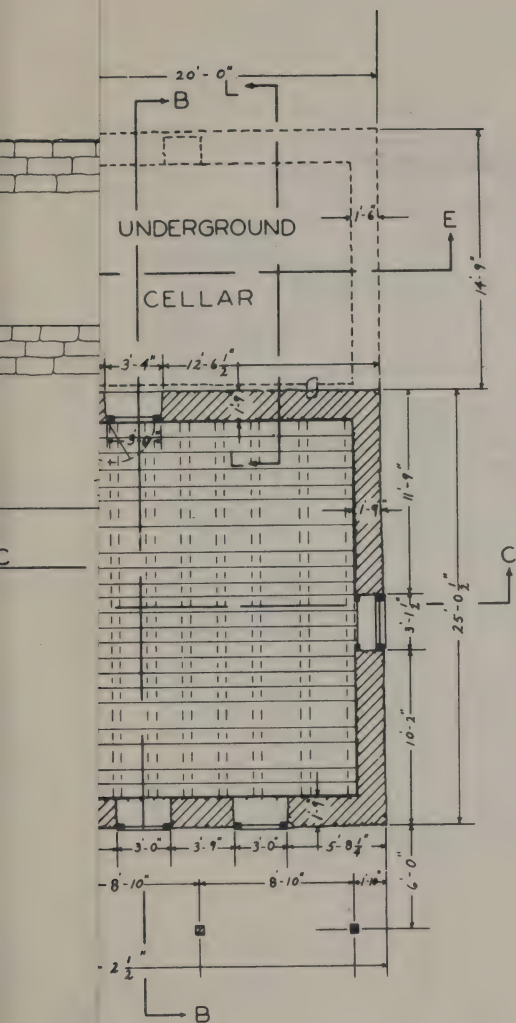
... tell of a large cellar con- ... The main house and the ... part ... down very far below ... of the north ... cellar adjoining the main ... one-story kitchen on the east ... shows that ... part of the kitchen ... probably ... an ... of ear ... of supports ...

... still remember the ... recall how the cellar was ... being told years ago by an ... on the north side ... this cellar location. There is ... wall of the house of a shed struc- ... kitchen roof--and such a lean-to ... or parental bedroom,

... NEW YORK ...

... BOXELL ...

... TO ...



H - H  
LOORS

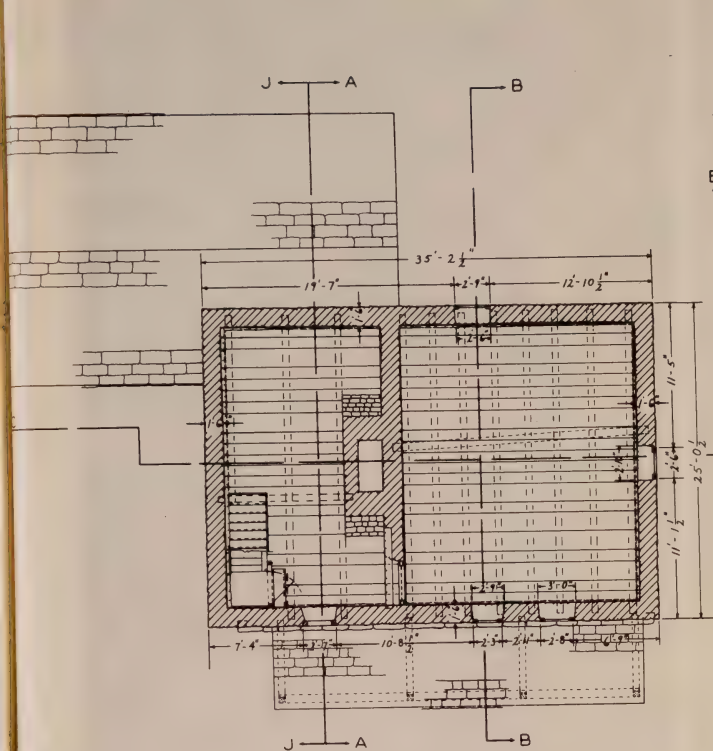
# PLATE IX TROXELL 1744 HOUSE FLOOR PLANS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - P.A.G.

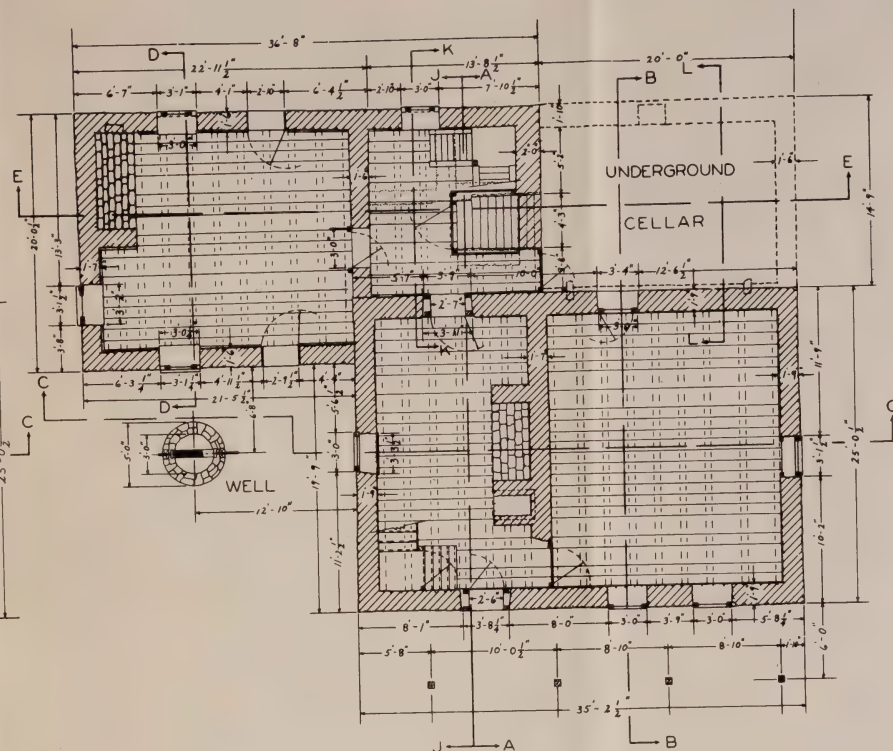


SECTION 1-1  
SECOND FLOOR





SECTION I - I  
SECOND FLOOR



SECTION H - H  
FIRST FLOORS

PLATE IX  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
FLOOR PLANS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - P.A.G.



SECTION 1  
SECOND FLOOR

100  
101



EAST ELEVATION

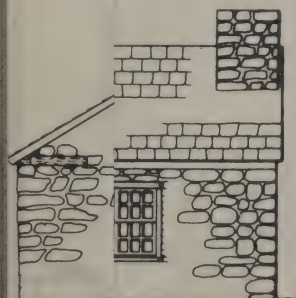


PLATE X  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
ELEVATIONS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - PAG







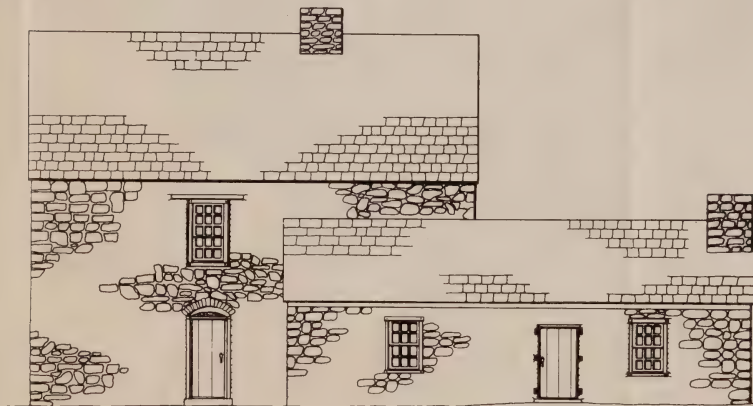
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

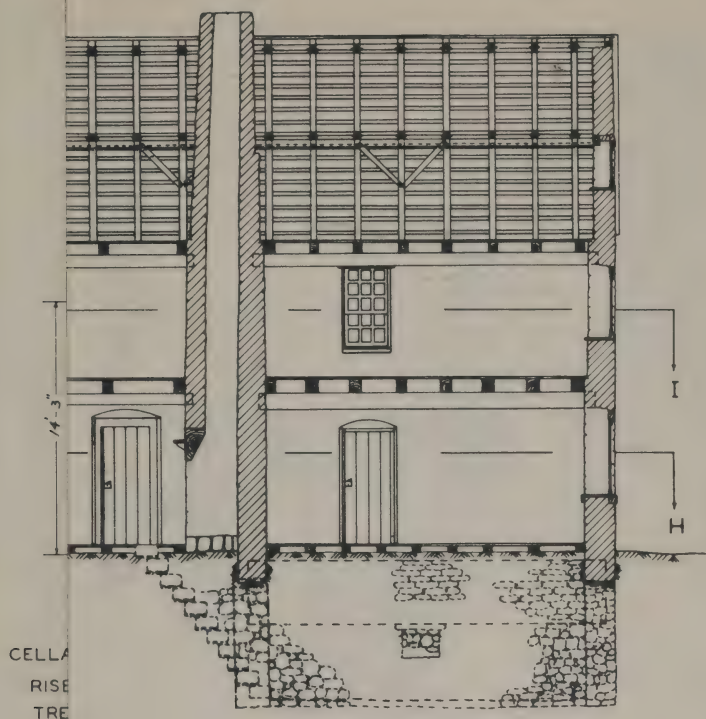


NORTH ELEVATION

PLATE X  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
ELEVATIONS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - PAG

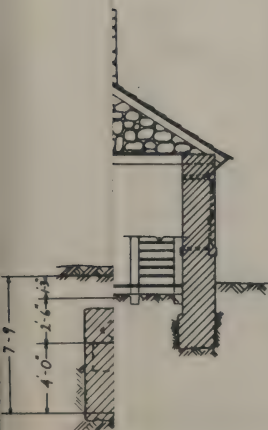




SECTION C - C

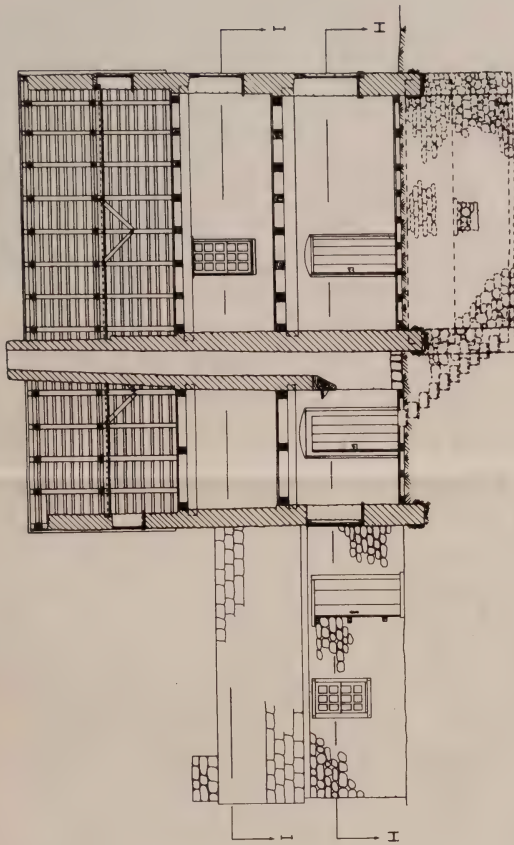
PLATE XI  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
VERTICAL SECTIONS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - P.A.G.





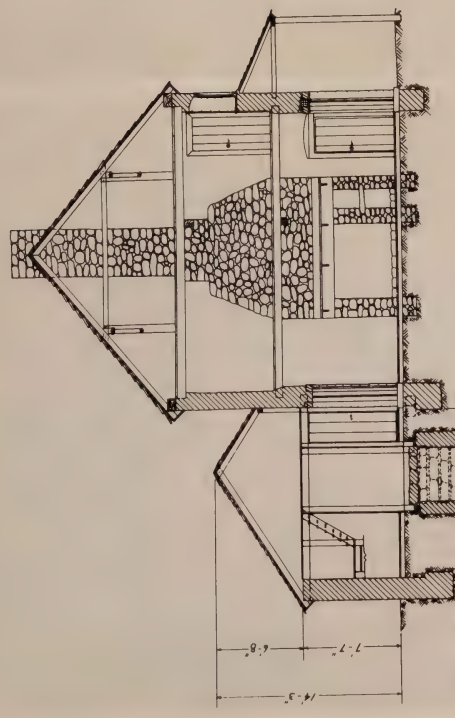




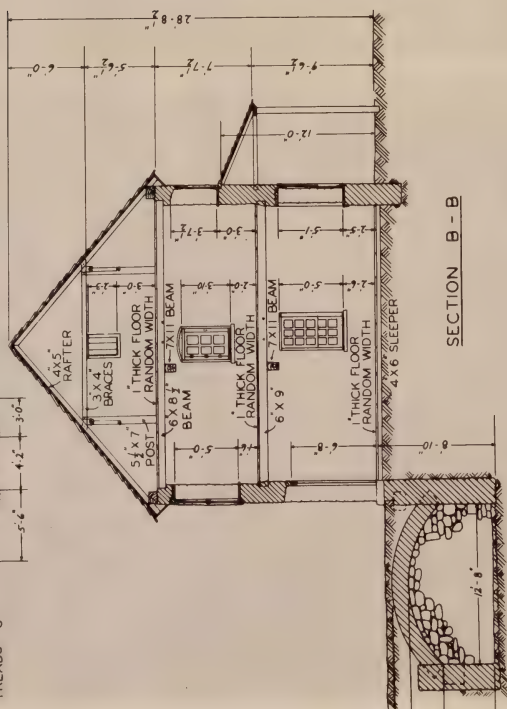
SECTION C - C

PLATE XI  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
VERTICAL SECTIONS

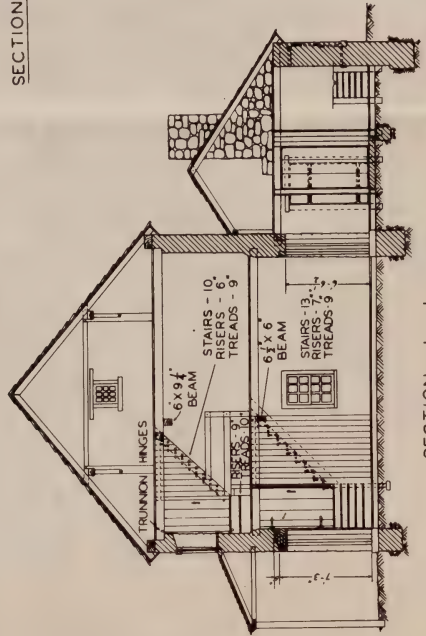
DEC. 1949  
AFS. - PAG.



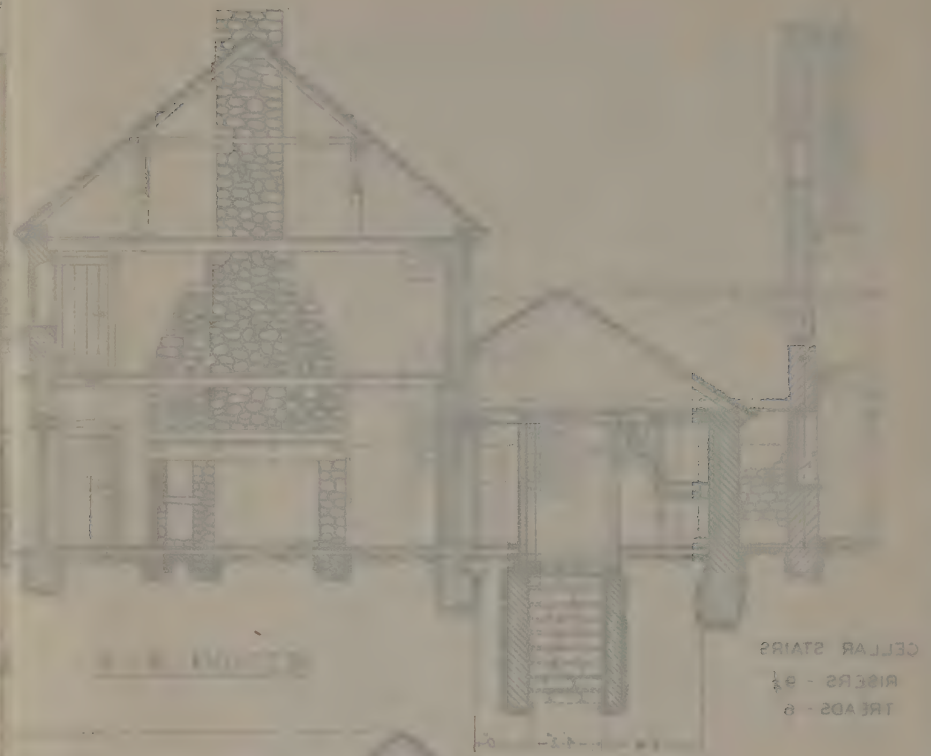
SECTION A - A



SECTION B - B



SECTION J - J



CELLAR STAIRS  
RISERS - 8 1/2  
TREADS - 6



13'-0"

PLATE XII  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
VERTICAL SECTIONS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - P.A.G.



FIG. 20. Elevation



FIG. 21. Elevation



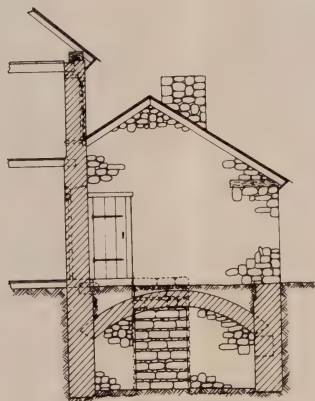
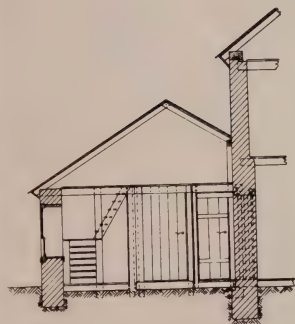
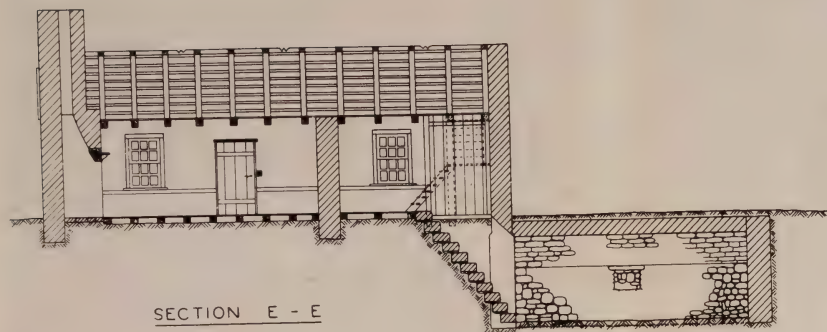
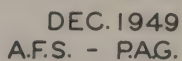


PLATE XII  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
VERTICAL SECTIONS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - P.A.G.





DETAIL - C

$$1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} = 1^{\circ} - 0^{\circ}$$

DETAIL D-1D

DETAIL D - 18

HALF SIZE

DETAIL D - 1 C

FULL SIZE

PLATE XIII

TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
DETAILS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - P.A.G.

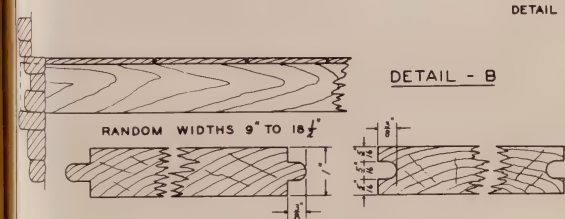


AT F D-14

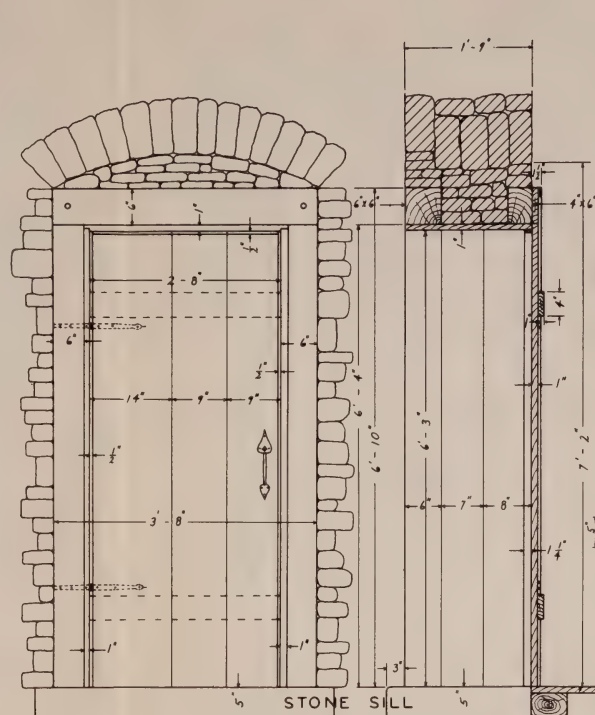
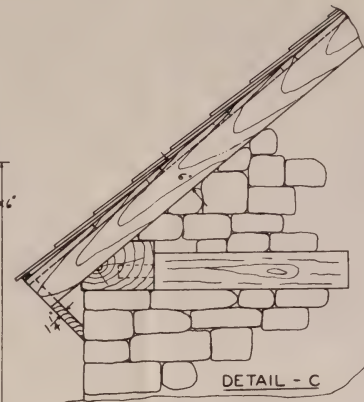
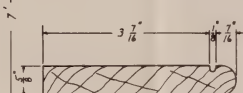
DETAIL D-15

DETAIL D-15

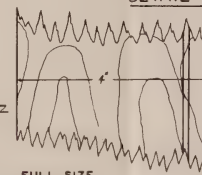




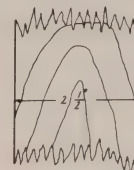
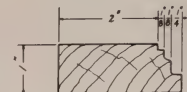
FULL SIZE


$$I \frac{I''}{2} = I' - 0'$$

$$1 \frac{1}{2} = 1' - 0''$$


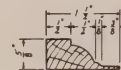
**FULL SIZE**



HALF SIZE



FULL SIZE



FULL SIZE

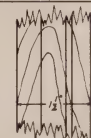
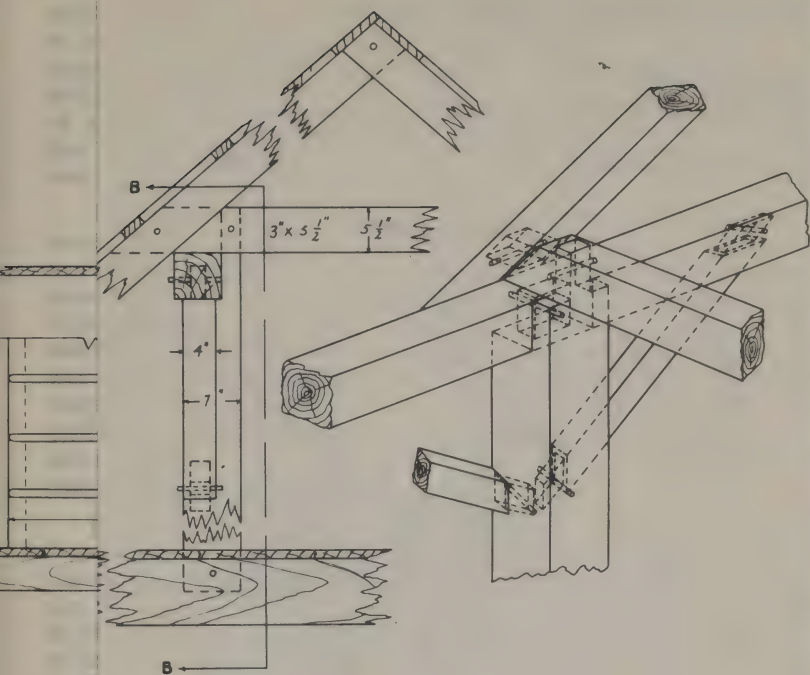


PLATE XIII  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
DETAILS

DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - P.A.G.





DETAIL - I

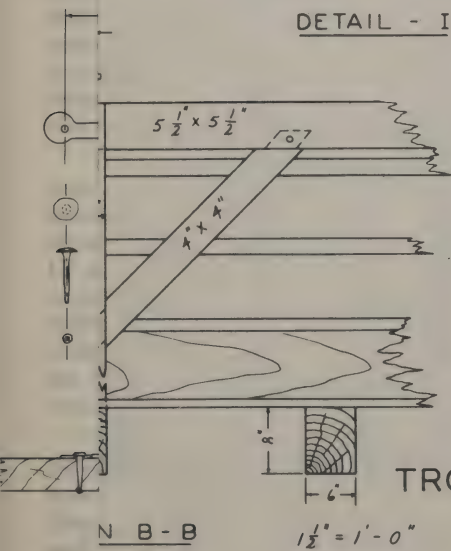
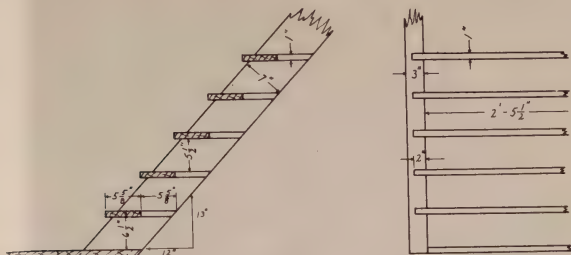


PLATE XIV  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
DETAILS

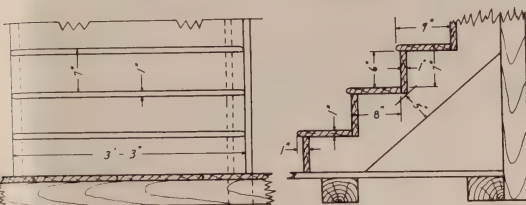
DEC. 1949  
A.F.S. - PAG.



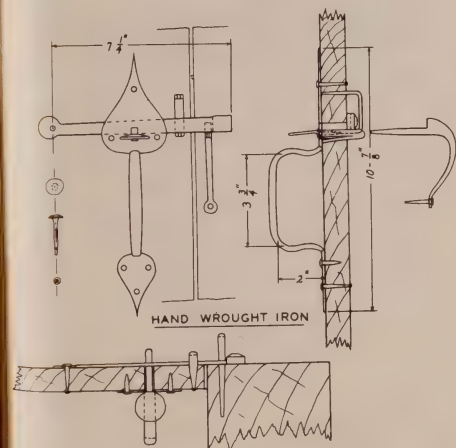




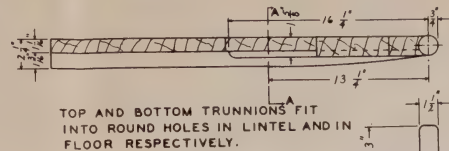
DETAIL E-1



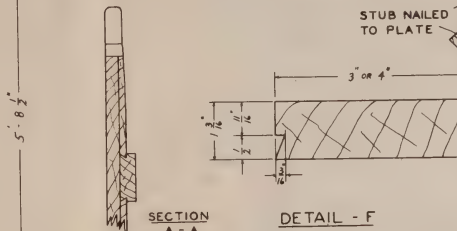
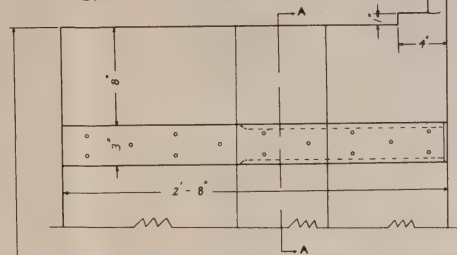
DETAIL E-2



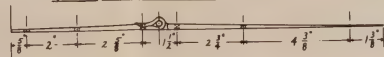
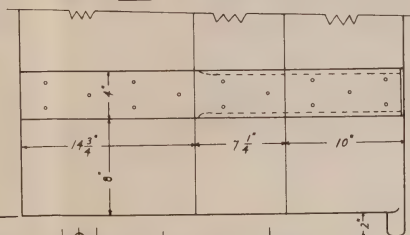
DETAIL - H



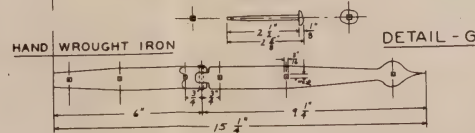
TOP AND BOTTOM TRUNNIONS FIT INTO ROUND HOLES IN LINTEL AND IN FLOOR RESPECTIVELY.



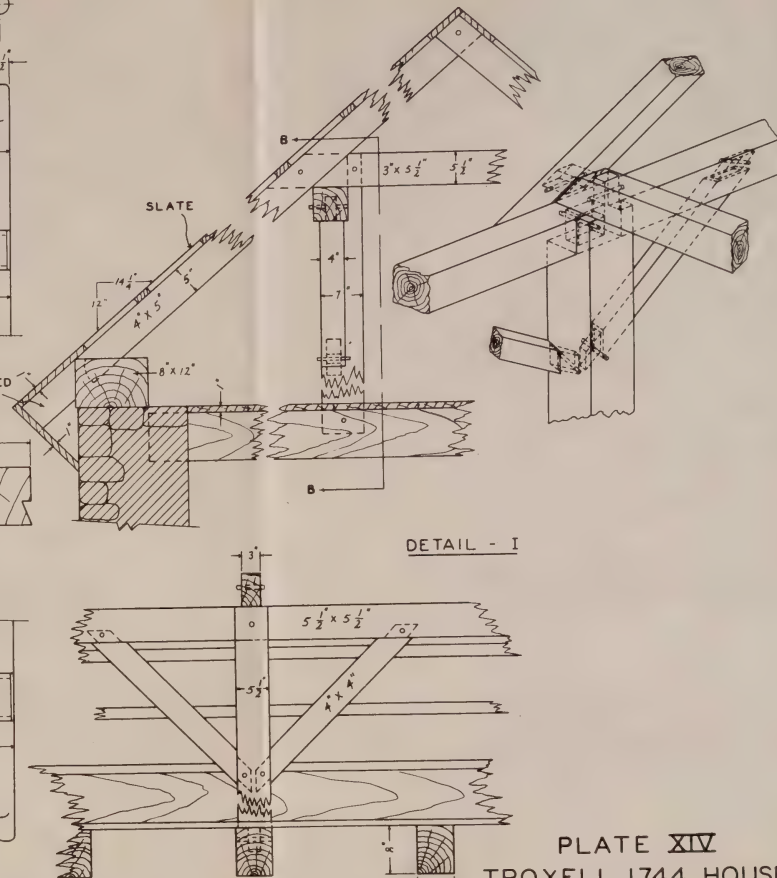
DETAIL - F



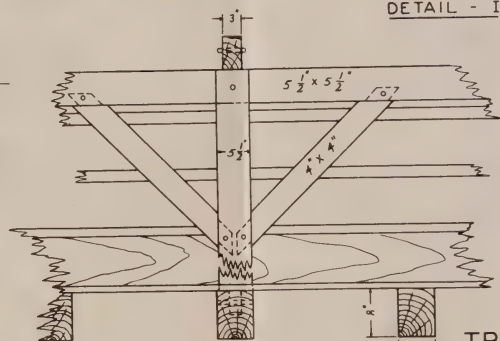
HAND WROUGHT IRON



DETAIL - G



DETAIL - I



SECTION B-B

PLATE XIV  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE  
DETAILS



which was a part of some of these old houses. The assumption of a shed lean-to over this cellar would also assume a roof of much less slope than is used on either the main house or the kitchen. On the other hand, such a shed lean-to would permit of a wood floor over this cellar and not a stone arch ceiling. For lack of sufficient evidence, any attempt to picture this lean-to was avoided.

The foundation walls of the main house were carried down about one foot below present ground level on all sides except on the north side where a portion of the foundation wall is common with the south wall of the cellar and was carried to a depth of about eight and one-half feet below the present ground surface. This cellar was apparently built when the main house was built and if the one-story kitchen was built later, then it was built to accommodate the entrance to this cellar. We found no evidence that the original foundation wall on the north side of the main house was extended to a lower depth after the original construction.

Just when this cellar was abandoned and when it collapsed is not known. Excavations show that it was filled in with rocks, plaster and earth and the rocks are such as would be found in the walls and arched roof of a ground cellar, and in the walls of that part of the kitchen which no longer exists. The floor of this cellar was doubtlessly below flood-water level when the Jordan rose to high levels, as it frequently does, and this may have contributed to the abandonment of the cellar and to its collapse. Another old ground cellar is located south of this house and on somewhat higher ground and is still in use and it was probably built to replace the one which adjoined the main house on the north when this latter cellar passed out of use. We do not know when this second ground cellar was built.

The one-story kitchen had no partitions except in that portion which was torn down years ago. The first floor of the main house has a stone partition wall which divides the first and second floors crosswise forming one room on each floor about 12' x 21'-6" and another about 18'-3" x 21'-6". The smaller rooms were apparently not partitioned any further but we do not know whether there was any partitioning of the large rooms. There is a stone partition at present which divides the larger room on the first floor but this was built within the memory of the present occupant of the farm.

There was a walled-up, circular dug well to the south of the kitchen and to the west of the main house. It is not known how deep this well was dug but it was probably 30 or 40 feet deep and got its water from the Jordan Valley alluvial fill. This well was abandoned at some past date and has been filled in but there is surface evidence of its existence. When first used



it was probably equipped with a curb, windlass, rope and bucket although wood pumps should have been available at that time.

Plate X shows elevations of the buildings as we believe they looked when these buildings were first constructed. There is no evidence of any attempt at defense against Indian attack and if there was any provision for heavy shutters on the windows all evidence of them has disappeared. Most of the window frames appear to be the original frames pegged together at the corners and set into openings in the stonework. In some cases these openings are arched on top and then filled in over the flat top member of the frame and in other cases the stone work appears to have been laid directly on top of a wood lintel over the frame. Door openings were arched. Most of the openings for the doors and windows tapered but there was no consistency in this. The one-story kitchen openings were generally square; two of the main house door openings were wider inside than outside and the upstairs window openings were wider on the inside than on the outside. The balance of the openings were square.

The window frames were located almost flush with the outside surface of the stone walls but the doors were set flush with the inside surface of the walls. The sides of the door openings were, however, panelled with straight sides for the full depth of the wall opening and a double wood frame was set in this opening in order to accommodate the panelling. Stones and mortar were filled in between the stone opening and the door framework. Whether this panelling was part of the original construction or whether the first door openings were uncovered stone we do not know.

The walls are constructed of stone obtained from limestone outcropping within a short distance of these houses and of field stones probably gathered around the site. They were laid up in lime-and-sand mortar. The inside of the houses were plastered against the stone surfaces. The end walls appear to have been laid up with thinner, flatter stones than were those used in the side walls.

We do not know what kind of roofs were placed on these houses originally. One writer states that the Guth house had a thatched roof when first built, then a shingle roof, and later a slate roof. It is our opinion that wood shingles were available at the time these houses were built and that these Troxell buildings started out with shingle roofs. The present slate roofs, we are told, are at least sixty-five years old and there was some strengthening done to the roof structure when this slate was put on. We believe that thatching would have required steeper pitches on the roofs than exist on these Troxell buildings.



There is a heavy piece of timber set in the outside surfaces of the end walls at the point of each eave on both buildings. These pieces of wood are mortised into the plates of the main house and into the end rafters of the kitchen and apparently serve to anchor the wall plates and end rafters. There are eaves trim boards at the bottom ends of the extensions to the rafters and skirt boards which run from the eaves to the ridge points just under the roof sheathing.

There is no porch on the main house at this time but there is a line of protruding stones which form a water table immediately under the second floor windows on the south wall. At a distance of somewhat more than two feet below this water table are sockets in the exterior surface of the stone wall and these sockets evidently served as supports for the crown braces of a porch roof at one time. We were told that this porch had been wide enough to permit teamsters to drive their teams and wagons underneath it. We doubt this because the available roofing materials, when this house was built, demanded a good pitch in order to allow this roofing material to properly shed water and when this required pitch is fitted in with the space between the water table and the crown brace sockets, we get a porch of the width usually found on very old houses in this area — about six feet wide. There is no evidence of a wood porch floor having been installed and we have therefore assumed that there was a tamped earth floor under this porch roof.

Plates XI and XII show vertical sections of the main house and the one-story kitchen as we believe these buildings looked when first constructed. These sections also show our idea of the reconstructed outside cellar which must have been impressive enough to merit the special attention, together with the large fireplace, of the informants from whom Matthews and Hungerford obtained their information of this Troxell 1744 House. It is surprising that they made no mention of the one-story kitchen.

We believe that the floor construction on the first floors consisted of wide, double-tongued-and-grooved, one inch boards laid on hand hewn wood sleepers which in turn were laid on tamped ground. The second floor construction was similarly wide, one inch boards laid on hand hewn joists which ran crosswise of the building with the ends supported in sockets located on the inside surfaces of the building walls. A beam extended lengthwise of the building in each room and gave intermediate support to the joists. These beams were somewhat off-center of the long axis of the house and the ends were supported in the end walls of the building and in the fireplace and in the stone partition wall.

The third floor construction was the same as that of the second floor. The roof was constructed of hand hewn rafters

which had intermediate purlin supports. On the rafters were fastened nailers and on them was fastened the roof covering which we believe to have been wood shingles.

The stone partition in the main house extended to the underside of the third floor and formed the rear wall of the fireplace on the first floor and the rear wall of the chimney on the second floor. The chimney, as such, then extended through the attic space and on through the roof. This chimney ends today a short distance under the roof and is, of course, out of use.

The fireplace is shown on the attached drawing with a hearth elevated above the room floor, with a shelf or mantel, and with an oven on the right side. The elevated hearth and the shelf were common enough to be fairly definite parts of this fireplace. We are not sure of the oven. It may or may not have existed. Some of these old fireplaces had a thicker wall on one side and this thicker wall had a stone alcove or shelf facing into the fireplace. This shelf was then used for warming food and for baking. When first built and until cast iron fireplaces and stoves became available this fireplace was probably the only means of heating this house.

We believe that the stairs in the main house are much as they were originally. They are now roughly enclosed on the first and second floors with doors on the landings and this probably follows their original general design. These doors are constructed of vertical tongued boards with cleats on top and bottom. The door on the first floor has hand-wrought iron hinges and latch. The door on the second floor still has a trunnion hinge top and bottom. Very little of the original hardware is left in this house. There are a few hand-wrought iron strap hinges and some hand-wrought iron latches left. The original hardware was replaced through the years with more modern hardware.

A stair is shown on the drawings in that portion of the one-story kitchen which has been torn down. This stair, if it existed, led to the attic space under the roof of this kitchen. The floor of this attic space was constructed as were the floors in the main house and this space was probably used for storage purposes and possibly for sleeping quarters when so needed. There is no evidence of an original stair or ladder in the portion of this kitchen now standing and for this reason it has been assumed that a stair did exist in the part torn down. The foundation walls of this latter portion which have recently been excavated indicate some form of construction other than straight flooring and our best guess is that stairs originally existed at this point.

Plates XIII and XIV show the details of some of the features about this Troxell 1744 House which still exist and which we believe were part of the original structure.

Detail "A" —

This detail shows a characteristic first floor window and its framing as this window now exists and as we believe it was originally, although we have no definite proof of the latter. The inside corner trim shown on this detail occurs on some of the downstairs windows but not all and does not occur on any of the upstairs windows.

Detail "B" —

This detail shows the floor of the second story and we believe needs no further explanation.

Detail "C" —

This detail shows a corner of the main house at the eave where a short return piece of timber is mortised into the roof plate so as to hold the roof plate in place. It also shows the manner in which the eave trim board and the skirt board along the edge of the roof are installed.

Detail "D" —

This is a detail of a characteristic door on the first floor of the main house and is our idea of the manner in which the original doors and framing were built based on what now exists and which appears to be the original construction. Of this latter we are not sure, however, because the openings in the stone wall are larger than this door framing which is shown on the drawing and there is some evidence that these larger openings may have been plastered over before the smaller wood door frames were inserted and a masonry fill then made between the wood frame and the inside surfaces of the opening in the wall.

Detail "D-1" —

These details show some of the moldings and trim used in this Troxell 1744 House and the one-story kitchen. These are identified as follows:

D-1A —

Casing around inside of opening of first floor window — main house.

D-1B —

Chair rail in one-story kitchen.

D-1C —

Molding around inside trim of outside doors on the first floor of the main house.

D-1D —

Inside trim of window frames on first floor of both buildings.

D-1E —

Chair rail in main house — first floor.



Detail "E" —

There is nothing unusual about the stair construction shown under this detail heading and the two designs are inserted only to show what type of stairs are installed and which we believe, to be the original stairs.

Detail "F" —

This detail shows one of the most interesting details in the main house and we believe that these trunnion hinges were part of the original construction.

Detail "G" —

This detail shows one of the few pieces of original hardware which was still found in this house. It is hand forged and rather crudely made.

Detail "H" —

This detail shows a door latch which was removed from one of the doors in this house and we believe it to have been part of the original construction.

Detail "I" —

This detail shows the hand hewn rafters and the methods by which the rafters were joined at the ridge and at the wall plate and also the rather complicated manner in which the joint was made between the rafters, purlins, purlin supports and crown braces. It is to be noted also that the purlin posts are mortised into the joists of the attic floor. The rafters ended at the wall plates but there is a stub extension nailed to the wall plate and this stub then made possible the eave construction and fastening of the trim.

Probably many significant points about this old house have escaped our observation and for this we are sorry. We trust that what we have recorded will have future value. The following photographs taken by Mr. George Lyte during the summer and late fall of 1949 illustrate the condition of the Troxell 1744 house at those times. The last pictures taken show the building exteriors after necessary repairs had recently been made.



TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE



NORTHERN  
EXPOSURE  
MAIN HOUSE AND  
ONE-STORY  
KITCHEN



NORTHWESTERN  
EXPOSURE



TROXELL 1744 HOUSE



EASTERN  
EXPOSURE

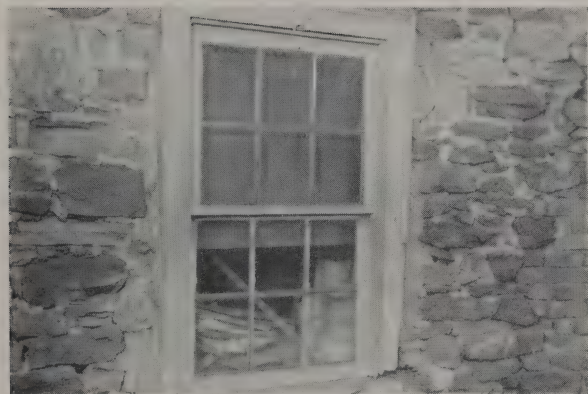
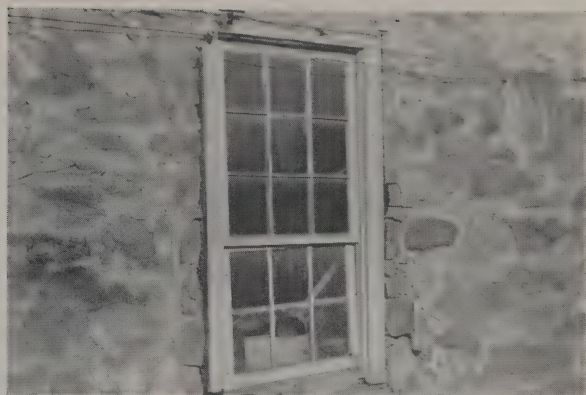
NORTHERN WALL  
MAIN HOUSE  
SHOWING WHITE  
AREA, ORIGINAL  
EXTENT OF  
ONE-STORY  
KITCHEN



DETAIL OF DOOR  
SOUTH WALL OF  
MAIN HOUSE.  
SASH PROBABLY  
A LATER  
ADDITION.

# TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

DETAIL OF  
WINDOW FIRST  
FLOOR, SOUTH  
WALL MAIN  
HOUSE



DETAIL OF  
WINDOW, NORTH  
WALL, KITCHEN

DETAIL OF NORTH  
WALL, MAIN HOUSE,  
SHOWING WATER  
TABLE AND CROWN  
BRACE SOCKETS  
FOR PORCH  
REMOVED SOME  
YEARS AGO

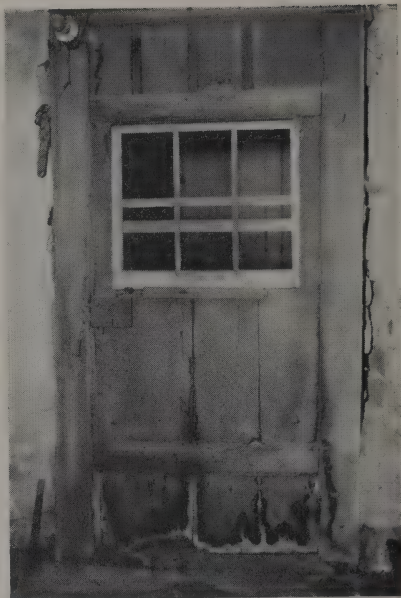




DETAIL, INSIDE OF DOORS  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE



FIRST FLOOR, MAIN HOUSE



NORTH WALL, MAIN HOUSE



EAST WALL, SUMMER KITCHEN



DETAIL, INSIDE OF WINDOWS, MAIN HOUSE  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE



EAST WALL, SECOND FLOOR



SOUTH WALL, SECOND FLOOR



SOUTH WALL, SECOND FLOOR. RECENTLY  
INSTALLED DOOR IN PARTITION WALL

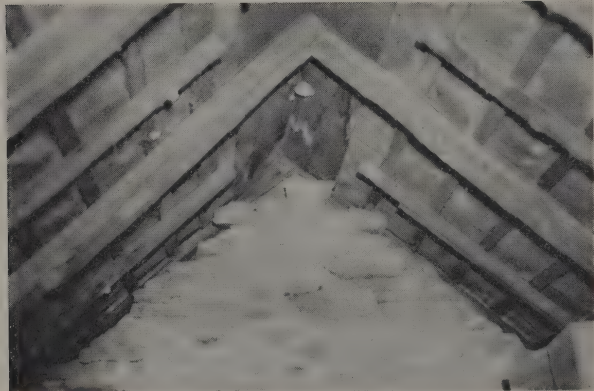
DETAILS IN MAIN HOUSE  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE



DOORWAY, PARTITION WALL,  
SECOND FLOOR



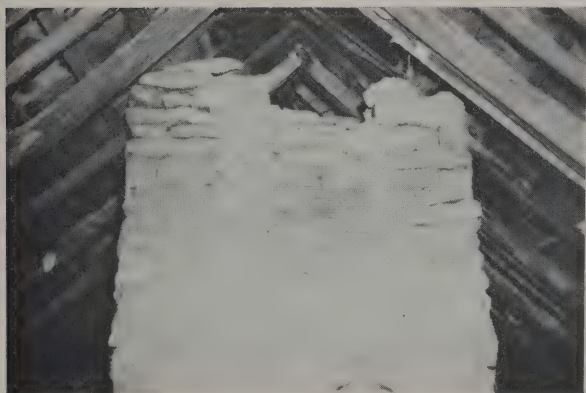
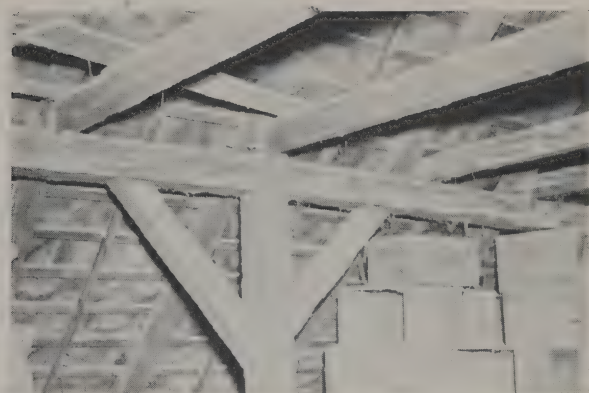
INSIDE OF WINDOW, FIRST FLOOR  
SOUTH WALL



ROOF RAFTERS WITH SMALLER INTERMEDIATE  
RAFTERS LATER INSTALLED FOR SLATE ROOF

DETAILS IN MAIN HOUSE  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

DETAIL OF  
PURLIN AND  
CROWN BRACE  
ARRANGEMENT,  
ROOF CON-  
STRUCTION



REMAINS OF  
ORIGINAL  
FIREPLACE  
CHIMNEY IN  
ATTIC

DETAIL OF  
STAIR CON-  
STRUCTION,  
SECOND FLOOR





TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

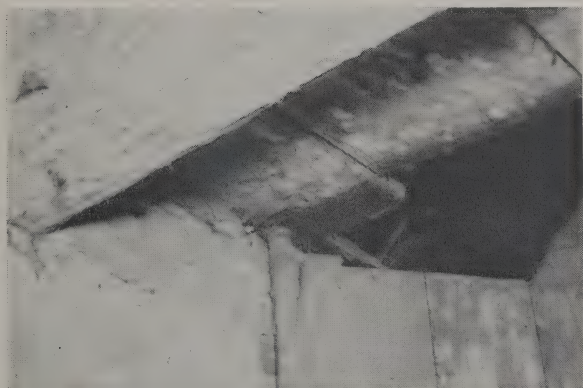


DETAILS OF STAIR CONSTRUCTION LEADING TO THE ATTIC



TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

BOTTOM TRUNNION  
HINGE—DOOR  
TO THIRD FLOOR



TOP TRUNNION  
HINGE

NORTH EXPOSURE,  
ONE-STORY  
KITCHEN



ONE-STORY KITCHEN  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE



SOUTHERN  
EXPOSURE



NORTHWESTERN  
EXPOSURE



EASTERN EXPOSURE

showing section of  
North Wall, Main  
House, with Outline of  
Original Kitchen  
Extension on it, also  
ragged end of North  
Wall of Kitchen where  
extension had been  
torn down.

KITCHEN DOOR DETAILS  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

139

DOOR IN  
SOUTH WALL



DOOR IN  
NORTH WALL

TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

WINDOW IN  
SOUTH WALL



WINDOW IN  
WEST WALL



ROOF DETAILS OF KITCHEN  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

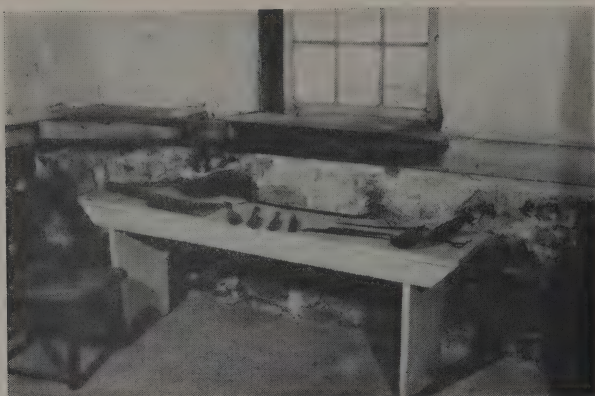
KEY TIMBER AT  
EAVE, WEST CORNER,  
NORTH WALL. HOLDS  
END RAFTER IN  
PLACE.



ROOF  
EAST END

TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

DETAIL OF  
CHAIR RAIL  
IN KITCHEN



FIREPLACE  
IN KITCHEN

ENTRANCE TO  
GROUND CELLAR  
SOUTH OF  
MAIN HOUSE

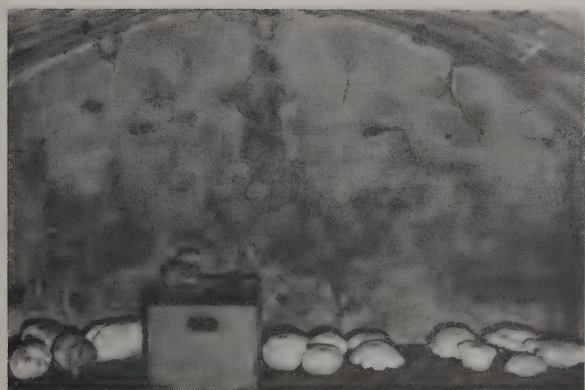


TROXELL 1744 HOUSE



STAIR TO  
GROUND CELLAR  
SOUTH OF  
MAIN HOUSE

(SAME AS ABOVE)



INTERIOR OF  
GROUND CELLAR  
SOUTH OF  
MAIN HOUSE



EXCAVATED FOUNDATION OF ORIGINAL KITCHEN EXTENSION  
AND CELLAR WALLS

NORTHEAST CORNER  
AND TWO OF THE  
STEPS LEADING TO  
CELLAR



WEST WALL  
OF CELLAR  
AND FOUNDATION  
AS ABOVE

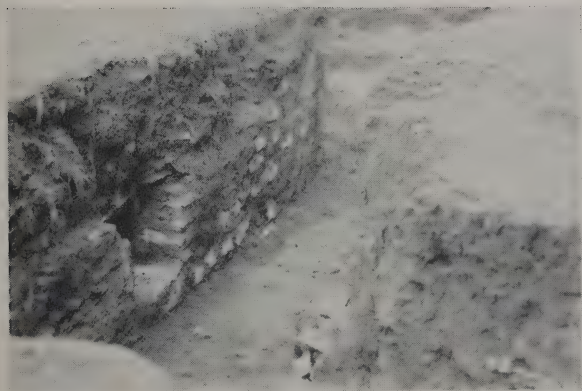


EXCAVATED FOUNDATION OF ORIGINAL KITCHEN EXTENSION  
AND CELLAR WALLS

175



LOOKING SOUTH  
ALONG WEST WALL  
AND SHOWING  
STEPS TO CELLAR



EXCAVATED  
FOUNDATION  
SHOWING NORTH  
WALL OF CELLAR  
WITH NICHE

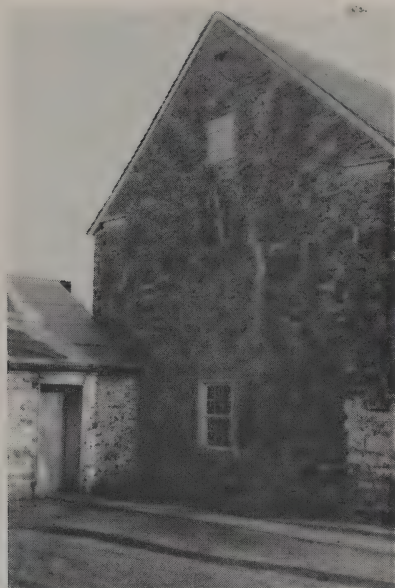
# TROXELL 1744 HOUSE

MASONRY AND  
WOODWORK  
REPAIRS—EAST END,  
MAIN HOUSE

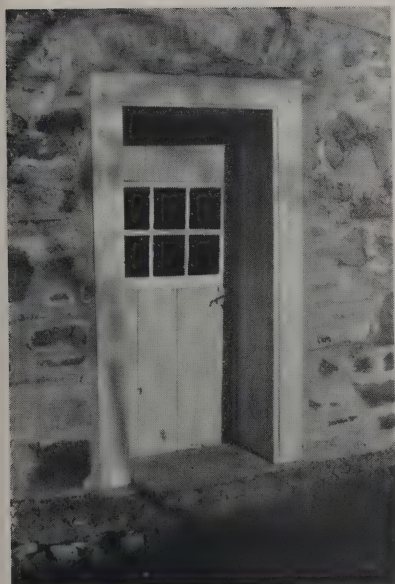


REPAIRS—SOUTH  
ELEVATION

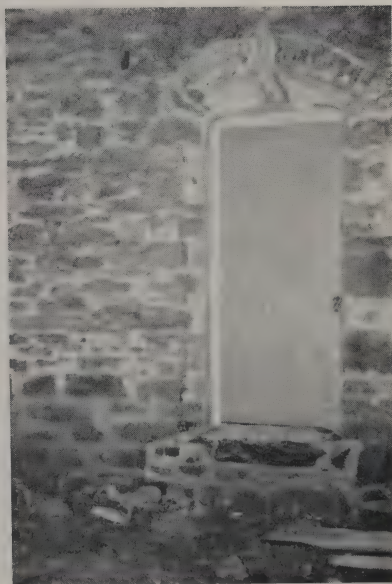
MASONRY AND WOODWORK REPAIRS  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE



WEST ELEVATION



DOOR—SOUTH WALL



EAST DOORWAY—NORTH SIDE



MASONRY AND WOODWORK REPAIRS  
TROXELL 1744 HOUSE



SOUTH ELEVATION  
ONE-STORY  
KITCHEN



WEST ELEVATION  
KITCHEN



NORTH ELEVATION  
KITCHEN



*PART D*

Ground Cellars

in the

Lower Jordan Valley



## Ground Cellars--Lower Jordan Valley

Long before artificial refrigeration was available for the preservation of food, the people of the Lower Jordan Valley, and of other areas also, took advantage of the relatively low and uniform subterranean temperatures which exist at from 8' to 14' below the surface of the ground. They did this by excavating holes in which stone vaults were laid up at depths which kept the tops of these vaults below the surface of the ground. Stone stairs were built to reach these vaults and these were roofed over with flat stones and then the whole structure was covered over with earth — usually mounding it over the top of the vault roof so as to secure additional insulation.

There is no evidence that the early settlers harvested ice and preserved it for use during the hot seasons. There do not appear to have been any early structures erected for ice storage and preservation and we have not seen any early tools that might have been used for the harvesting of ice. We do know that some old structures were remodelled in relatively recent years for the storage of ice harvested on the Jordan Creek. Household artificial refrigeration has now made this practice obsolete.

We believe that these ground cellars were constructed at least as early as the large stone dwellings and possibly before some of those dwellings built after 1800. Almost every farm of any size included one of the ground cellars among its buildings.

About the only features common to all the ground cellars in the Lower Jordan Valley are (a) the stone masonry construction, (b) their location completely under the surface of the ground, and (c) the earth floors. Otherwise no two are alike. Plate XV, combined with the following Tabulation, show how a group of ground cellars which have been measured differ in the dimensions of the individual cellars.

In addition to being dimensionally different, these cellars are also structurally different. Some of them have vertical entrance doors while others have entrance doors that are almost flat and

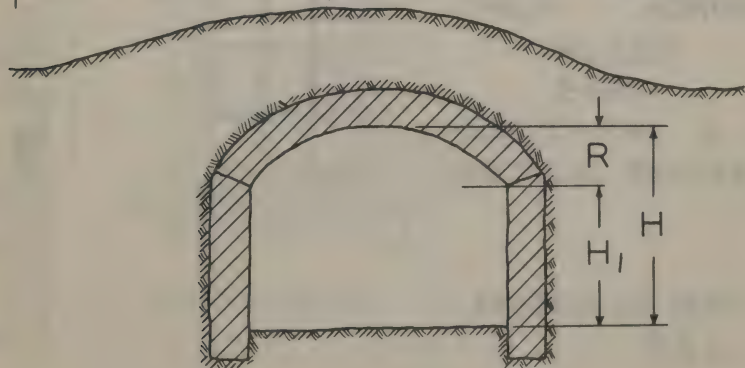
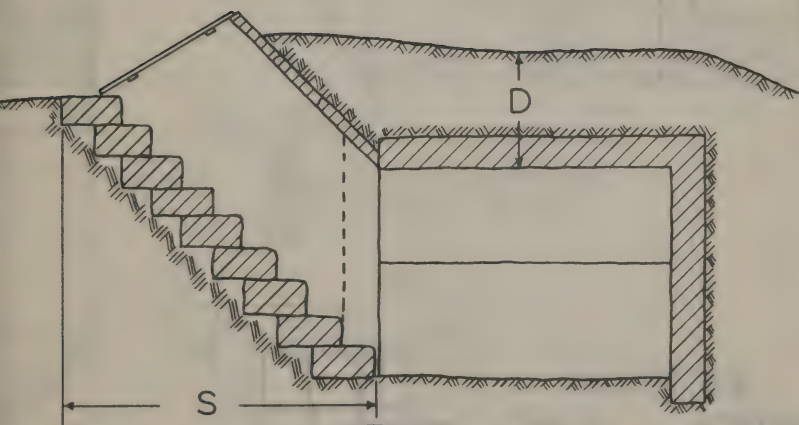
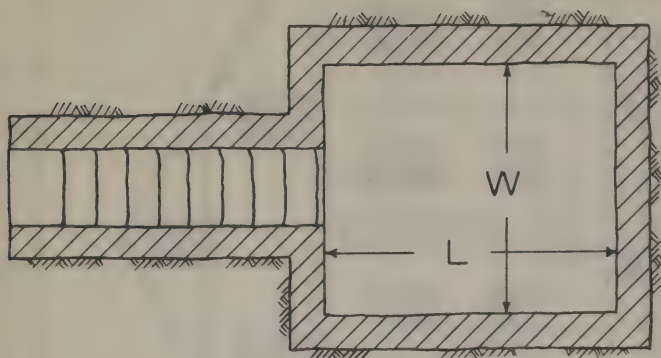
the degree of slope of other entrance doors varies from almost horizontal to almost vertical.

Practically all the cellars contain protruding stones in the walls for the support of wood shelves. The location and number of these protruding shelf supports vary in the different cellars. The wood shelves have disappeared.

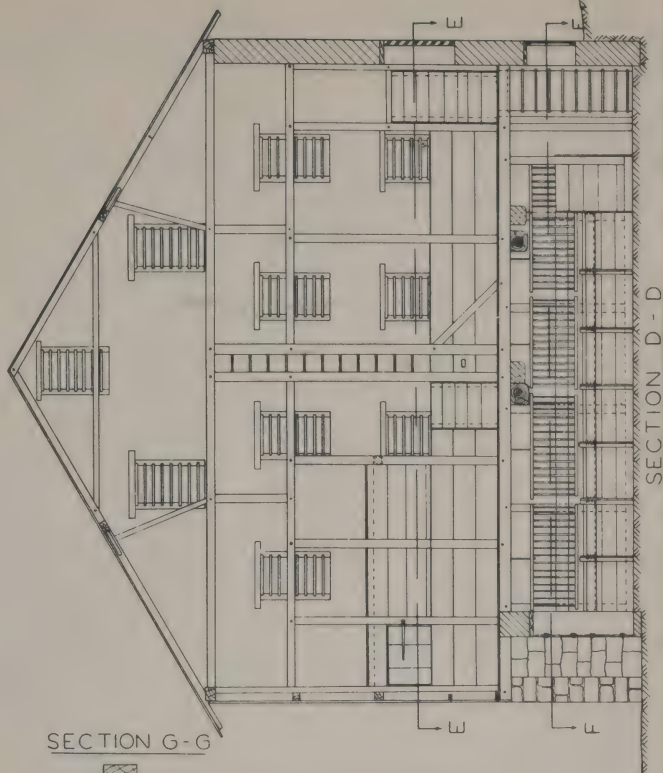
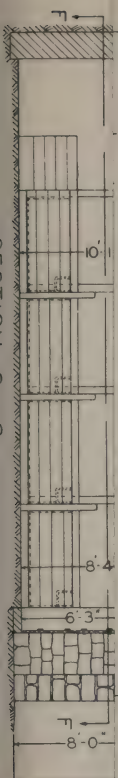
The roof designs are interesting. The roofs over the stairways are invariably flat limestone slabs. The vault roofs are of three types:

- (A) Arched roofs which vary from quite flat arches to almost circular arches.





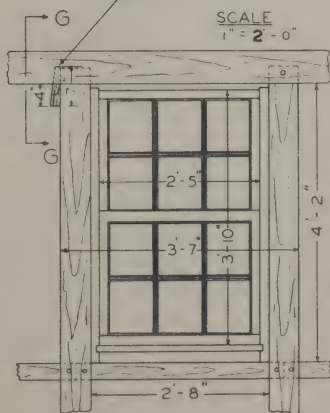




SECTION G-G



LOCKING WEDGE FOR  
WINDOW FRAME



WINDOW DETAIL

PLATE XX  
LOWER JORDAN  
VALLEY  
BARN  
HORIZONTAL &  
VERTICAL SECTIONS

MARCH 20, 1950  
P.A.G.





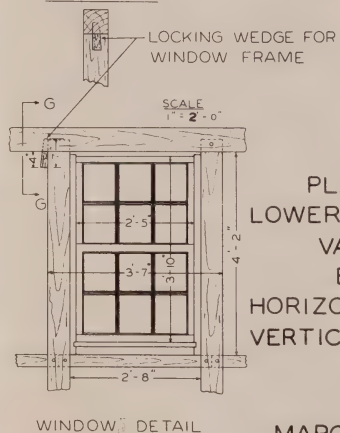
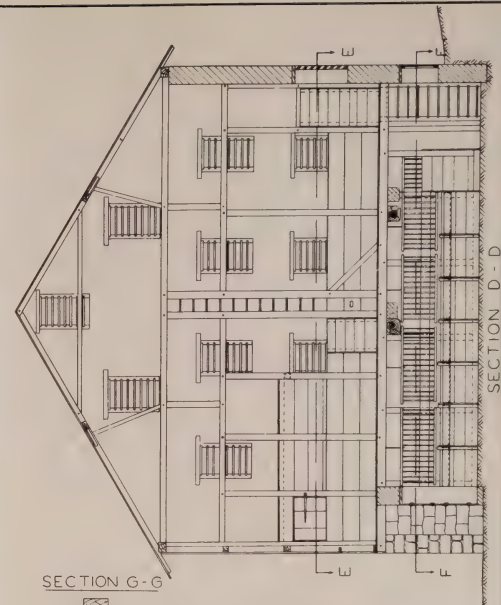
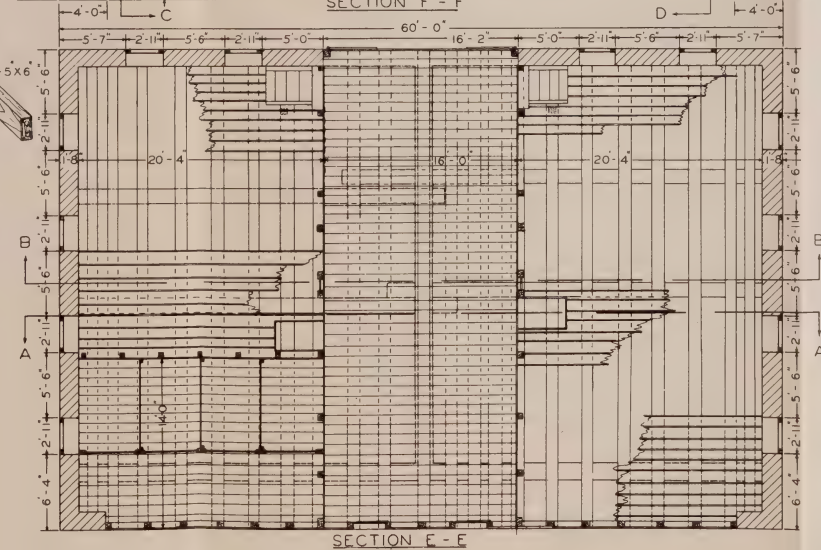
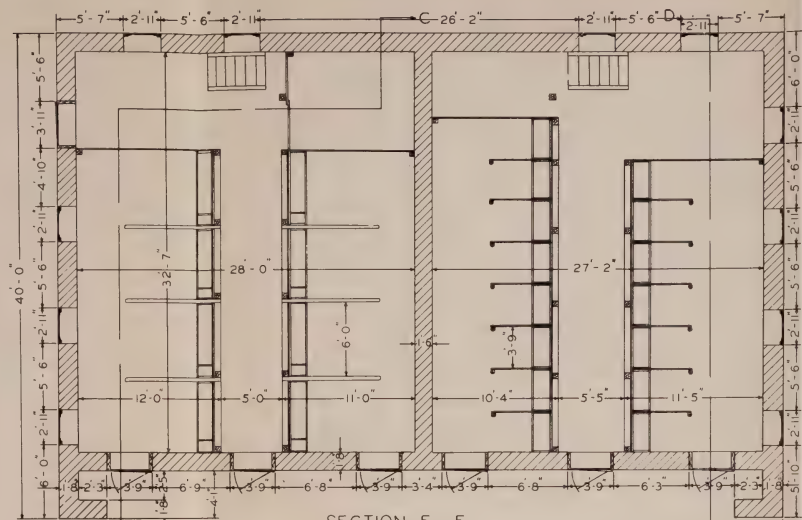
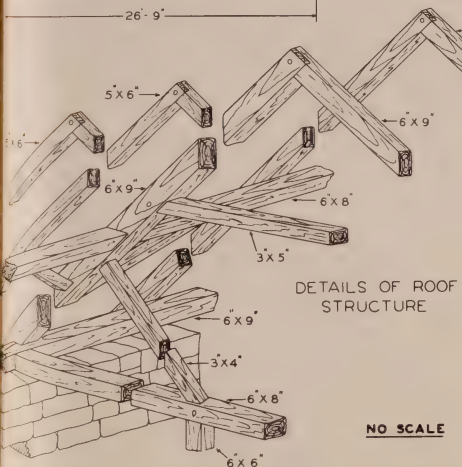


PLATE XX  
LOWER JORDAN  
VALLEY  
BARN  
HORIZONTAL &  
VERTICAL SECTIONS

MARCH 20, 1950  
P.A.G.



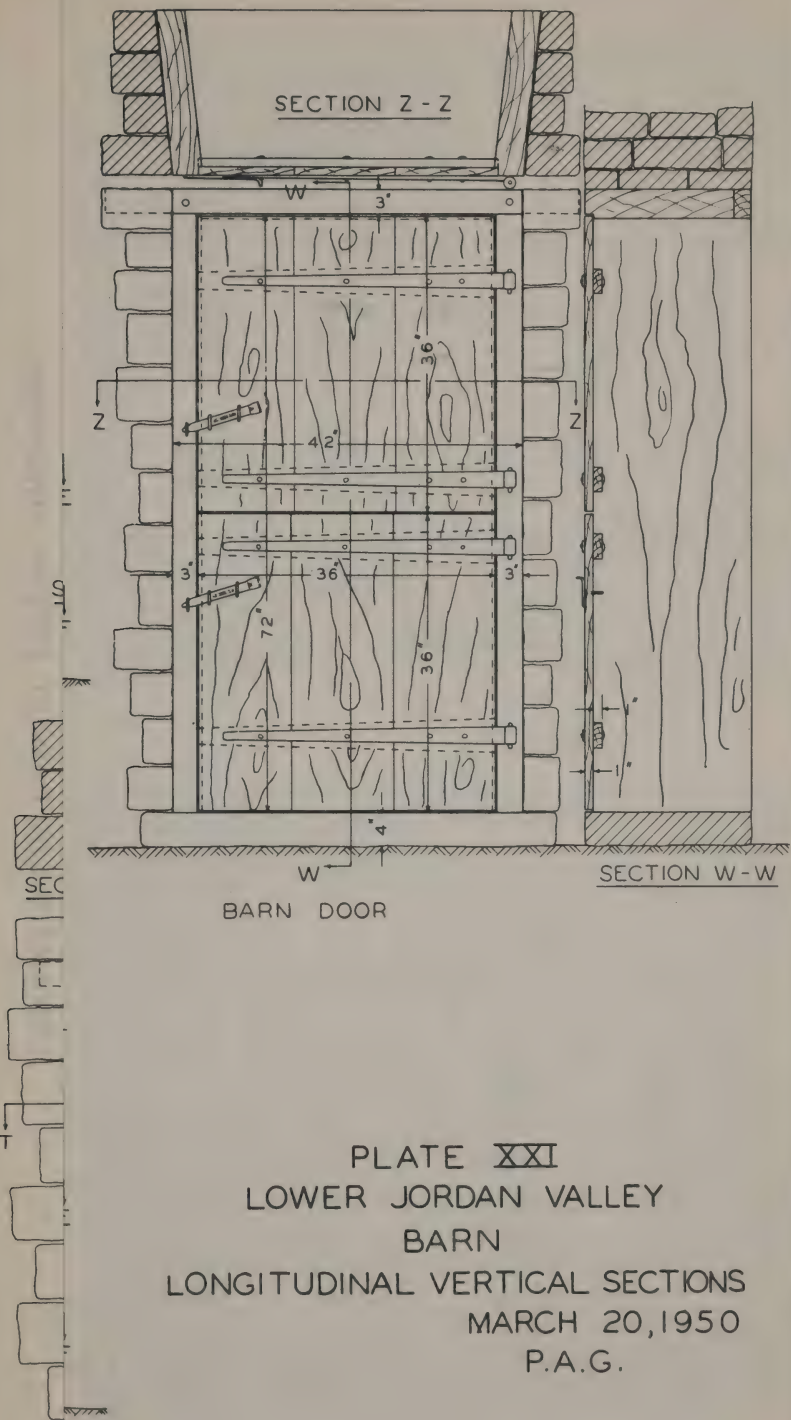


PLATE XXI  
 LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
 BARN

LONGITUDINAL VERTICAL SECTIONS  
 MARCH 20, 1950  
 P.A.G.





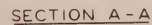
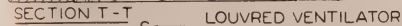
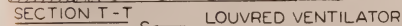
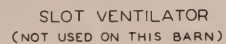


PLATE XXI  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
BARN  
LONGITUDINAL VERTICAL SECTIONS  
MARCH 20, 1950  
P.A.G.



# TABULATION OF GROUND CELLAR DIMENSIONS

LOWER JORDAN VALLEY, LEHIGH CO., PA.

UNIT	DIMENSIONS						
	L	W	H	H <sup>1</sup>	R	D	S
A	11'-5"	8'-2"	6'-5"	3'-5½"	2'-11½"	3'-9"	12'-6"
B	11'-0"	7'-0"	6'-7"	4'-0"	2'-7"	4'-6"	11'-3"
C	9'-2½"	7'-7"	8'-10"	4'-11½"	3'-10½"	2'-10"	12'-3"
D	6'-5"	5'-6"	7'-3"	6'-7"	0'-8"	5'-0"	10'-4"
E	9'-0"	6'-0"	5'-9½"	5'-0"	0'-9½"	2'-6"	4'-3"
F	10'-0"	6'-9"	6'-2"	4'-6"	1'-8"	4'-6"	11'-9"
G	11'-10"	8'-9½"	7'-4½"	4'-7"	2'-9½"	5'-7"	14'-9"
H	8'-11"	6'-11"	6'-2"	4'-6"	1'-8"	7'-2"	11'-0"
I	10'-6"	7'-7½"	6'-5½"	4'-4"	2'-1½"	6'-6"	17'-2"
J	9'-7¾"	8'-4½"	6'-8"	5'-3"	1'-5"	5'-3"	12'-10"
K	8'-1"	5'-10"	6'-0"	4'-0"	2'-0"	3'-0"	9'-6"
L	10'-10½"	7'-0"	7'-0"	3'-9"	3'-3"	4'-10"	13'-0"
M	13'-4"	8'-0¾"	6'-11½"	3'-6¾"	3'-4¾"	6'-10¼"	8'-0"

Above dimensions are referred to Plate I.

- (B) Flat roofs which are constructed of one tier of flat stones projecting out from the top of the side walls and in turn supporting flat stones which form the main portion of the roof.
- (C) Side walls are corbelled out in their upper portion and support flat stones which form the roof.

Then, all the ground cellars are divided into two general groups. One group contains those ground cellars which are constructed in common with deeply dug and walled-up wells and the other group contains those cellars which are not constructed in common with wells.

Except for those cases where ground cellars and wells are constructed as common units, these cellars are not a part of any other farm structure. In a few cases the cellars are built under summer kitchens (which may in some cases have been the original farm dwellings) but they are not a part of these structures. The ground cellar entrances are always out in the open.

Plates XVI and XVII herewith, show details of four of the units surveyed and were chosen because they illustrate the main points of structural differences in the whole group.

The Addendum to this article contains photographs of some of the features of those four units chosen for more detailed description.

Unit "A" on Plate XVI shows:

- (A) The manner in which some of these cellars are located under other farm structures. This is an exceptional arrangement in that it places the well under the porch.
- (B) An entrance door with not much slope.
- (C) A relatively flat arched roof over the vault of the ground cellar.
- (D) Common construction with a walled-up dug well and the connecting openings between the cellar and the well. The depth of the well was not measured.

Unit "B" on Plate XVI shows:

- (A) A cellar not constructed in common with a well and not under any other structure. Earth mounding over cellar shown.



- (B) A vertical entrance door.
- (C) A cellar vault roof made up of flat stone slabs resting on corbelled-out side walls.

Unit "C" on Plate XVII shows:

- (A) A cellar constructed in common with a dug well (the openings between the cellar and the well are arranged differently than in Unit "A") but not constructed under any other structure.
- (B) An entrance door with not much slope.
- (C) An arched roof over the cellar vault which is almost circular.

Unit "D" on Plate XVII shows:

- (A) A cellar not constructed in common with a well and not under any other structure.
- (B) An entrance door that has a steep slope.
- (C) A roof over the cellar vault that is almost flat and that is constructed by supporting flat stone slabs on other slabs which project from the tops of the side walls.

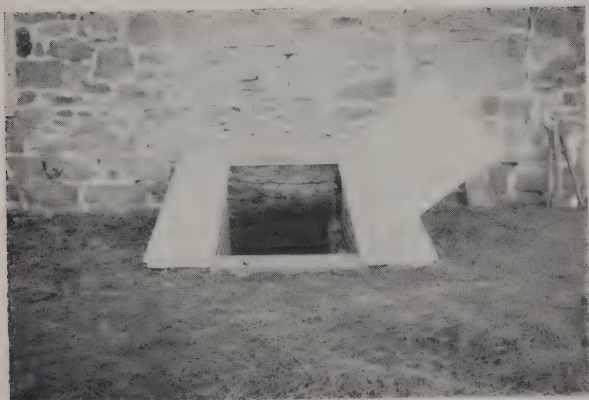
In addition to the above cellar characteristics these Plates also show some of the variations that exist in the general dimensions.

These ground cellars are a part of the story of the early settling of the Lower Jordan Valley. They remain hidden to the casual visitor who might never know of their existence even though many of them are still in use — mainly as vegetable storages. They are certainly a further monument to the wisdom and craftsmanship of the early settlers. A ground cellar was discussed and pictured in Part C as a part of the story of the 1744 Troxell House.



ADDENDUM — DETAILS OF GROUND CELLARS

UNIT "A"



ENTRANCE DOOR, ALMOST HORIZONTAL.  
RECENTLY REPLACED AND REPAIRED

UNIT "A"



STONE STAIRWAY TO CELLAR



CELLAR INTERIOR SHOWING  
OPENINGS INTO WELL



UNIT "B"

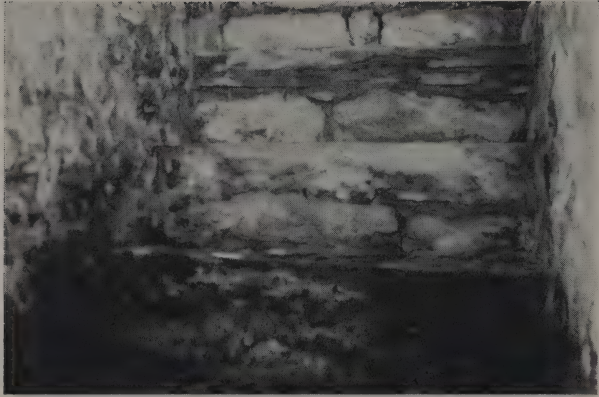


VERTICAL ENTRANCE



SIDE VIEW OF VERTICAL ENTRANCE

UNIT "B"

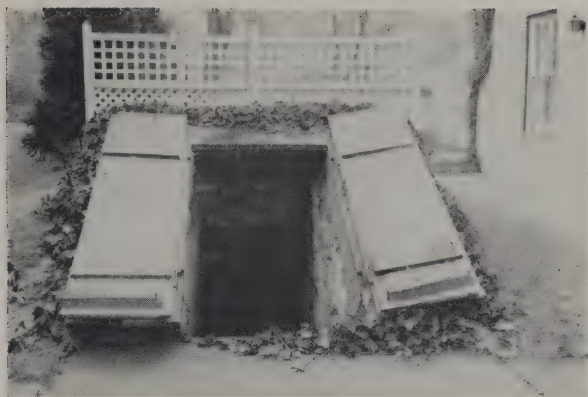


STONE STAIRS LEADING TO CELLAR



CELLAR INTERIOR SHOWING STONE  
SHELF SUPPORTS

UNIT "C"

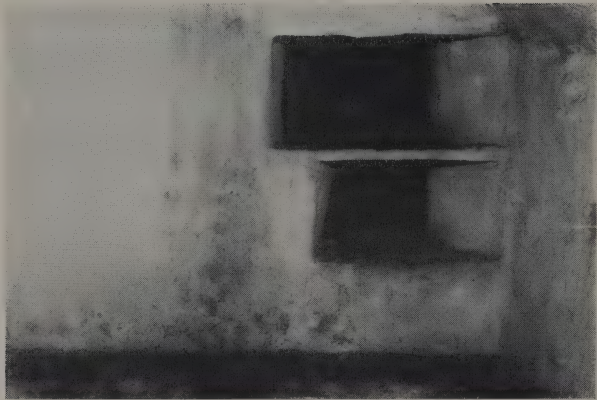


ENTRANCE DOOR AND STAIRS



STONE STAIRWAY TO CELLAR.  
WALLS PLASTERED IN RECENT YEARS

UNIT "C"



INSIDE OF CELLAR SHOWING OPENINGS INTO WELL. PORTION OF CURB SHOWN WHICH WAS CONSTRUCTED AROUND BOTTOM OF CELLAR INTERIOR IN MORE RECENT YEARS.



UNIT "D"



ENTRANCE DOOR—ALMOST VERTICAL  
RECENTLY REPLACED AND REPAIRED



SIDE VIEW OF ENTRANCE

UNIT "D"



STONE STAIRWAY TO CELLAR  
FROM INTERIOR

*PART E*

Old Barns

Lower Jordan Valley

## Old Barns--Lower Jordan Valley

Any story of the Lower Jordan Valley, or for that matter of any part of agricultural southeastern Pennsylvania, cannot be complete without including the big barns in the story.

The existing big barns in the Lower Jordan Valley which were surveyed for the preparation of this article were built in the period from 1800 to 1850. There may be one exception because there is some reason to think that the original portion of this one barn was built between 1790 and 1800. There is structural evidence that this particular original barn was subsequently extended on two different occasions.

The first settlers came into this valley about 1740 and it is recorded history that they provided early shelter for their crops and stock. This first shelter was probably crude and of limited size and so far as we know no example of it remains. As soon as agricultural prosperity permitted it, these settlers, or their descendants, replaced the original shelters with the big barns we now find on practically all the farms in the Valley.

Most of these barns are bank barns; that is, there are earth ramps on one of the long sides of the barn leading to the thresh floors and used as roadways for getting horse-drawn wagons and equipment onto these thresh floors.

Two of the oldest existing stone barns were built originally without the familiar overhang opposite the ramp side of the barn. The older of these evidently started out with four stone walls and no overhang. There were apparently two extensions lengthwise in later years. The first extension was without overhang but the second extension included a 6'-0" wide frame overhang along the full length of the barn. The other of these two barns also started out with four stone walls and no overhang but had an 8'-0" wide frame overhang added along its full length at some later date.

The other old barns surveyed in the Lower Jordan Valley were built with overhangs and fall into two distinct groups. The first, and generally the older group, includes the so-called stone barns with both ends and one long side built of stone. The other long side — the side with the overhang — is of frame construction. The second, and generally the newer group, includes the so-called frame barns with four frame sides above the stable portion.

All these barns, regardless of their grouping have, or had, in common:

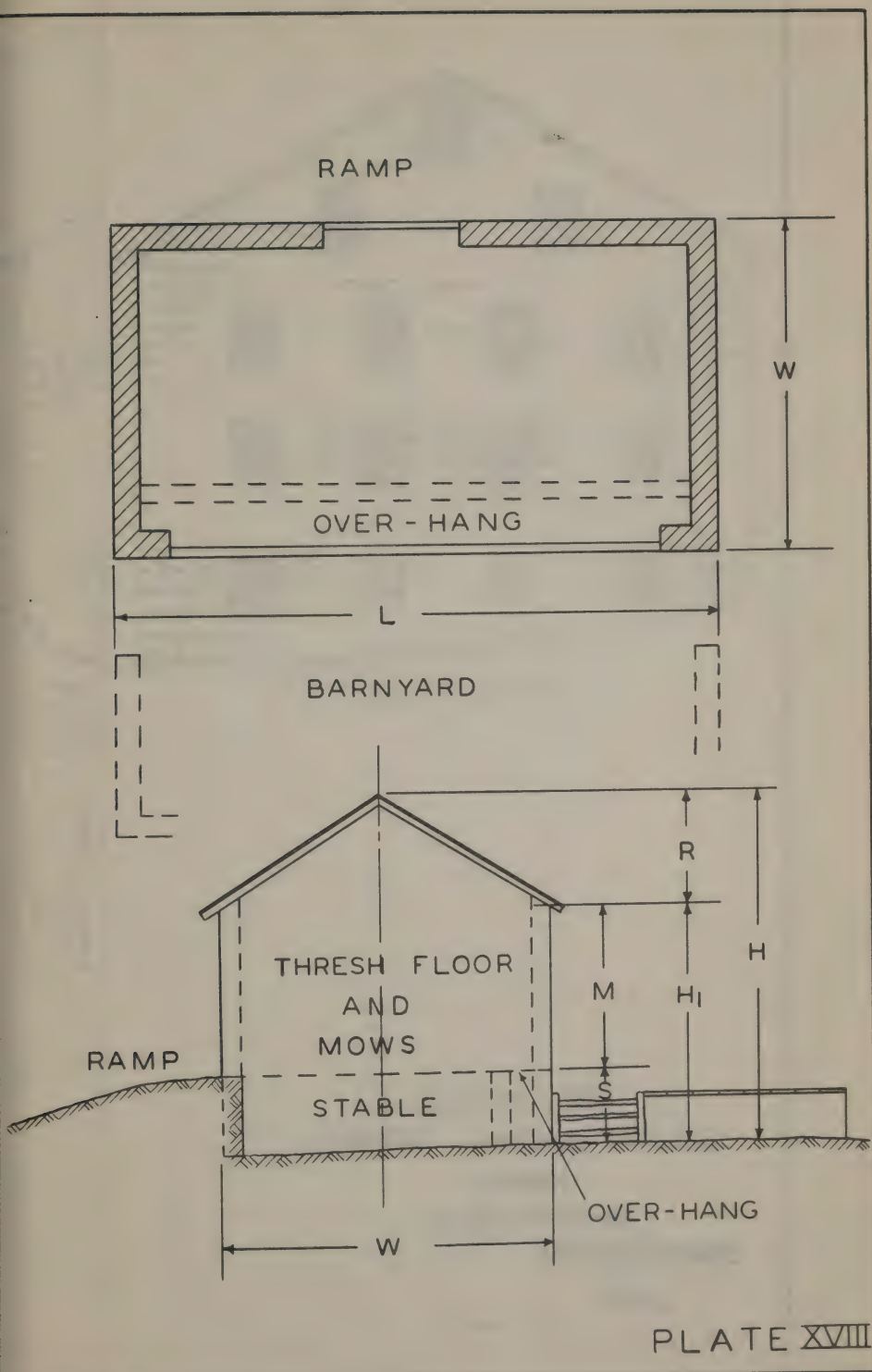


- (a) Earth stable floors.
- (b) Stable space on the lower level of the barn. This stable space has four stone walls and is partially or wholly underground on the ramp side of the barn and, in some cases, partially underground on one or both ends.
- (c) An earth-filled driveway ramped from ground level to the thresh floor level.
- (d) An overhang on the long side opposite the ramp. This overhang carries the thresh floor and mow space beyond the front stable wall and provides shelter for the stable entrances both in summer and in winter.
- (e) A barn yard in front of the stable. This barn yard had an earth floor and was enclosed on three sides with a stone wall and the barn formed the fourth side of the yard. Rail guarded openings in this wall at the barn provided passage for the stock kept in the stable and for the wagons which were used to haul accumulated manure from the barn yard to the fields. In these barn yards was stacked the straw to be used for bedding, manure was accumulated, and space was provided for exercising the stock when this was needed. Not many of these original barn yards remain.
- (f) A multiple of doors leading from the stable to the barn yard. These doors are built in halves so that the upper half can be opened without permitting stock to get in or out.
- (g) A heavily constructed, centrally located, frame thresh floor over which horse-drawn, loaded, farm wagons can be driven. A few of the larger barns have two thresh floors side by side.
- (h) Open mow space on both sides of the thresh floor for curing and storing hay and sometimes storing sheaves of grain awaiting a lull in other farm work to permit of threshing.
- (i) Granaries, or grain storage bins, built in a room opening off the thresh floor and at the overhang end of the barn where the exposed floor helps to cool the grain. Some barns contain two granaries—one on each side of the thresh floor—but it is not known whether both were part of the original construction.
- (j) Stairs leading from the thresh floor to the stable floor underneath.
- (k) Built-in wood ladders on each side of, and in the middle of, the thresh floor to provide access to the tops of the stored hay or grain.

- (l) An opening, or openings, in the thresh floor level for forking hay to the stable space underneath.
- (m) Means for ventilating the mows when they contain hay and grain.

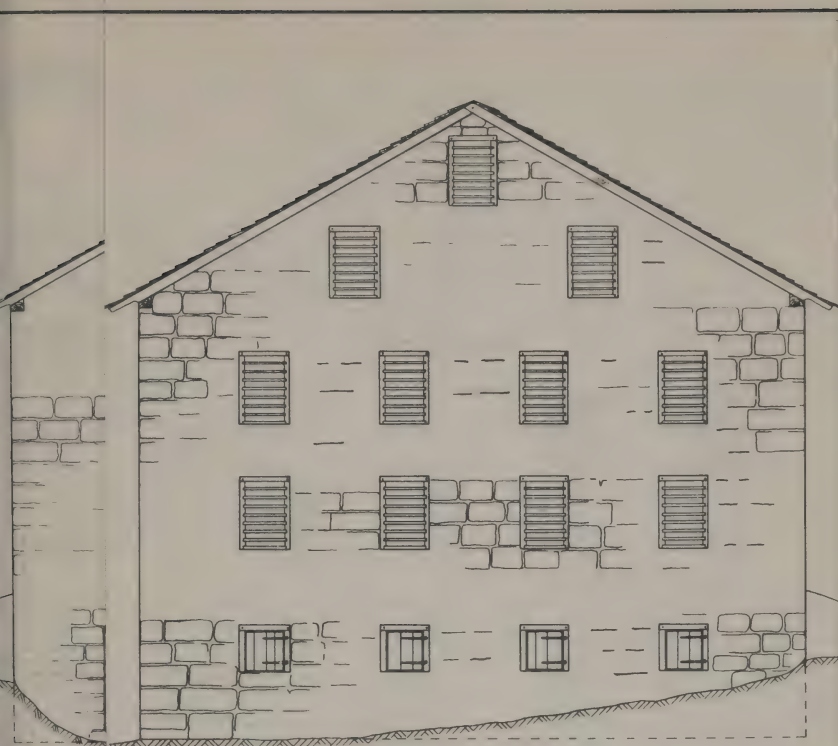
The barns appear to have been oriented so as to take as much advantage as possible of the natural slope of the ground. On sloping ground the ramp side of the barn is located towards the uphill slope of the ground and the ground that was excavated for the stable was used to build the ramp. Where the slope of ground at the barn site was negligible, there was a tendency to face the front of the stable (the overhang side of the barn) toward the south or the southeast.

There is a wide variation in the dimensions of those barns surveyed as is shown on Plate XVIII and its accompanying Schedule of Dimensions.









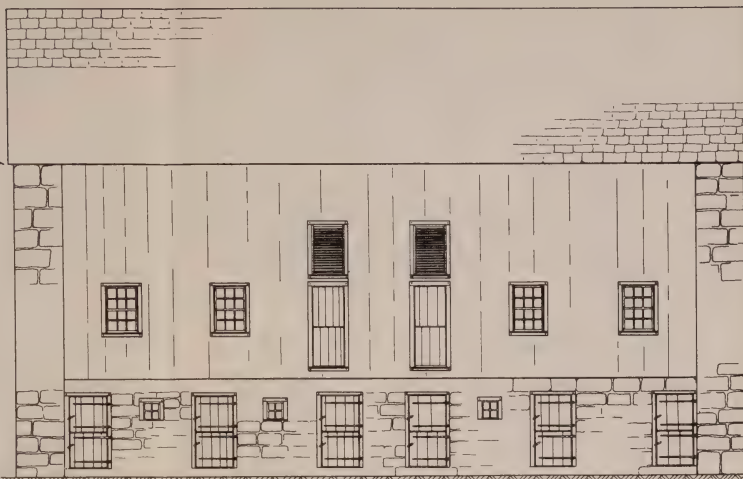
EAST ELEVATION

PLATE XIX  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
BARN  
ELEVATIONS  
MARCH 20, 1950  
P.A.G.





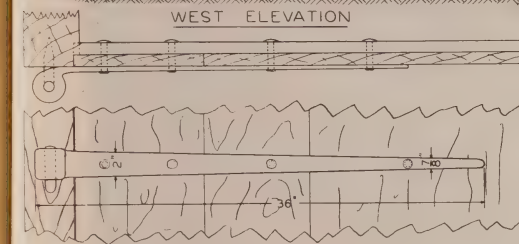
WEST ELEVATION



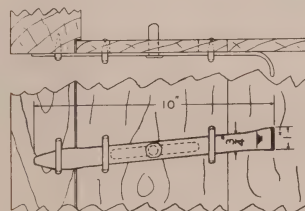
SOUTH ELEVATION



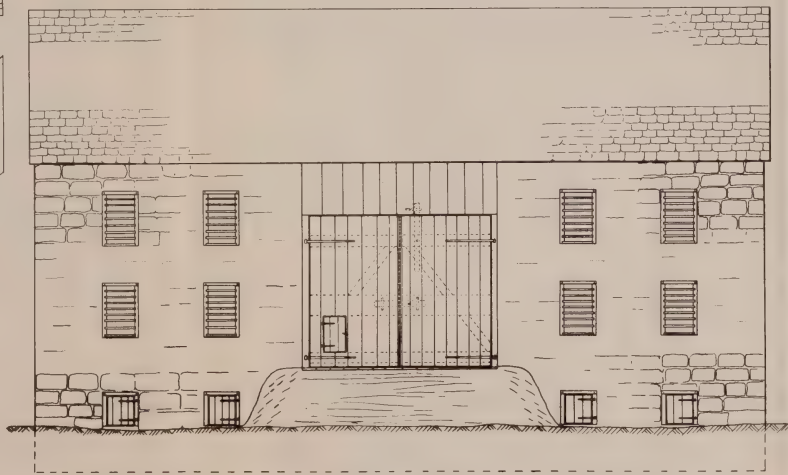
EAST ELEVATION



BARN DOOR HINGE



BARN DOOR LATCH



NORTH ELEVATION

PLATE XIX  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
BARN  
ELEVATIONS  
MARCH 20, 1950  
P.A.G.





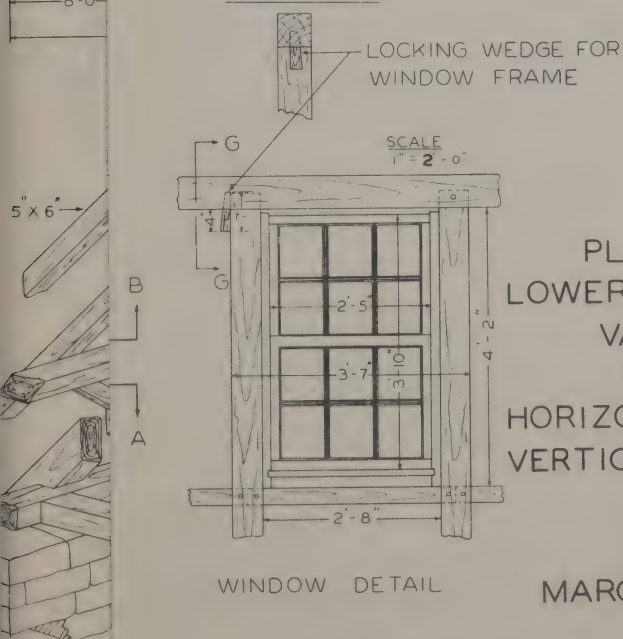
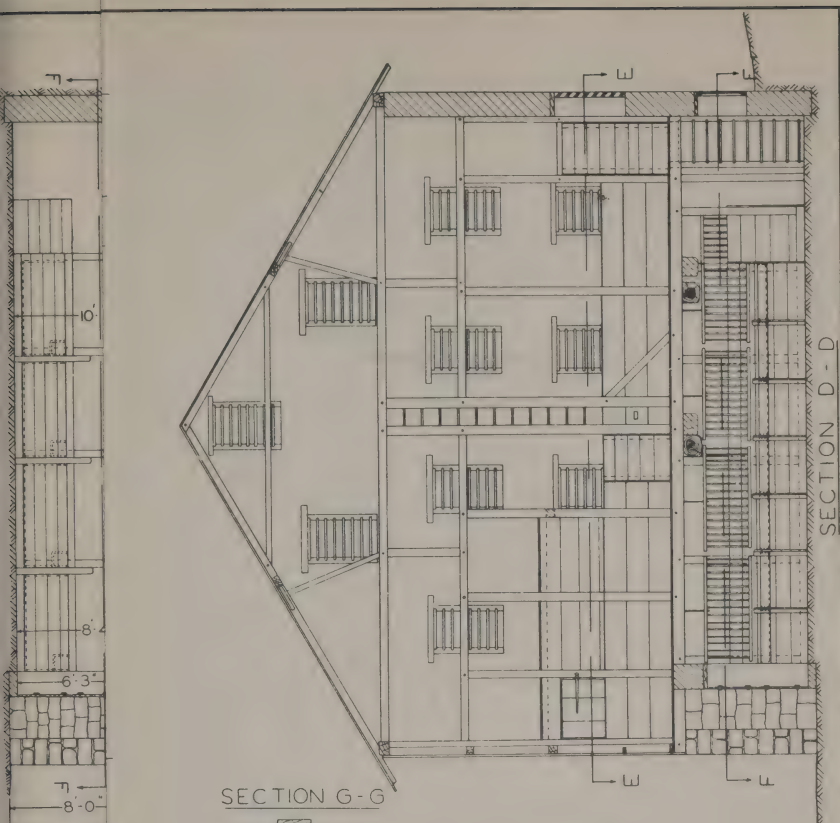


PLATE XX  
 LOWER JORDAN  
 VALLEY  
 BARN  
 HORIZONTAL &  
 VERTICAL SECTIONS

MARCH 20, 1950  
 P.A.G.



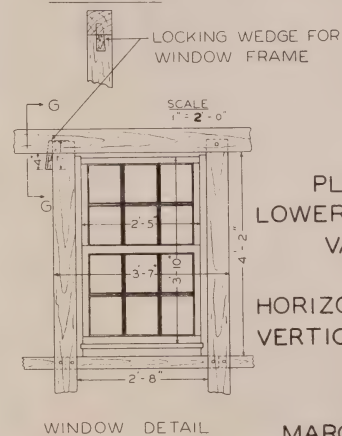
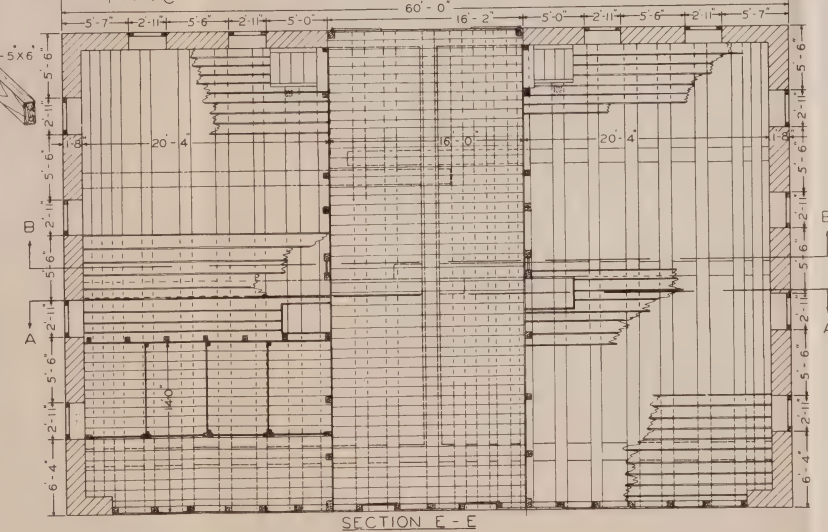
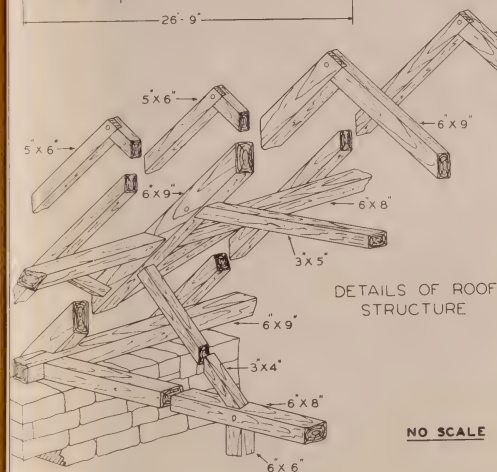
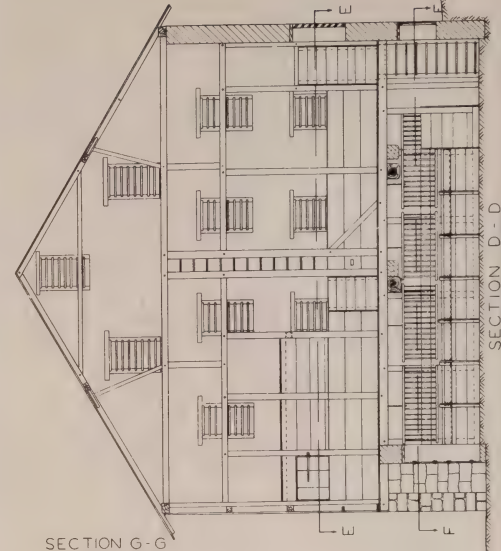
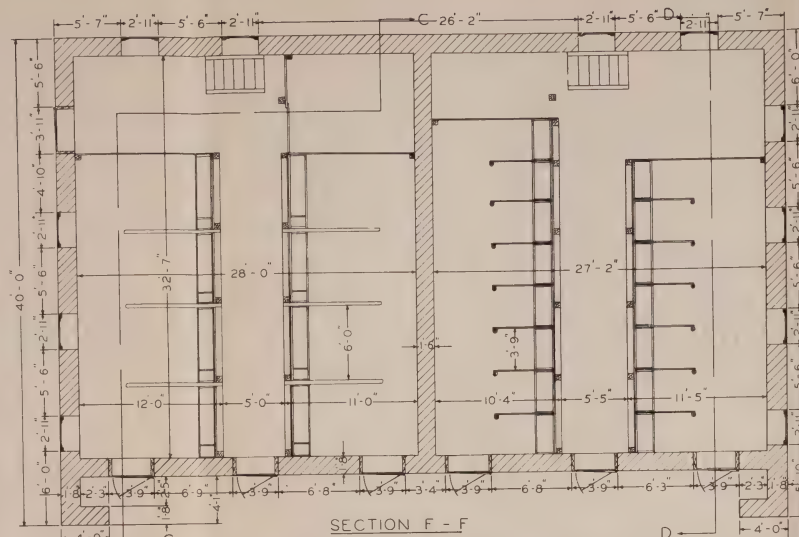
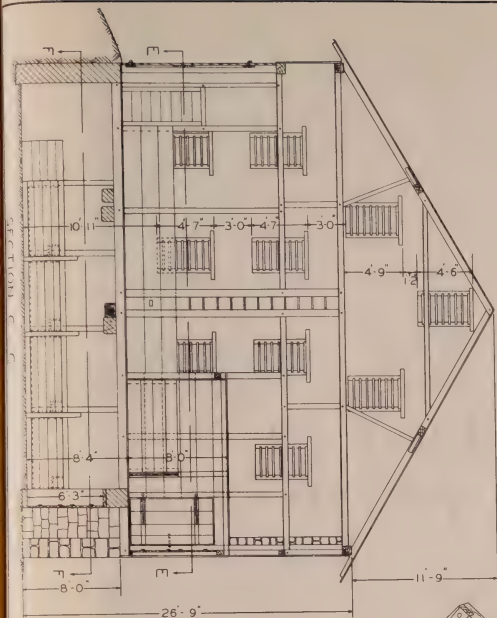


PLATE XX  
LOWER JORDAN  
VALLEY  
BARN  
HORIZONTAL &  
VERTICAL SECTIONS

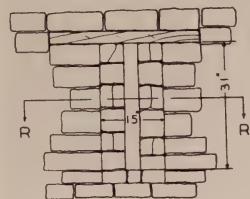
MARCH 20, 1950  
P.A.G.





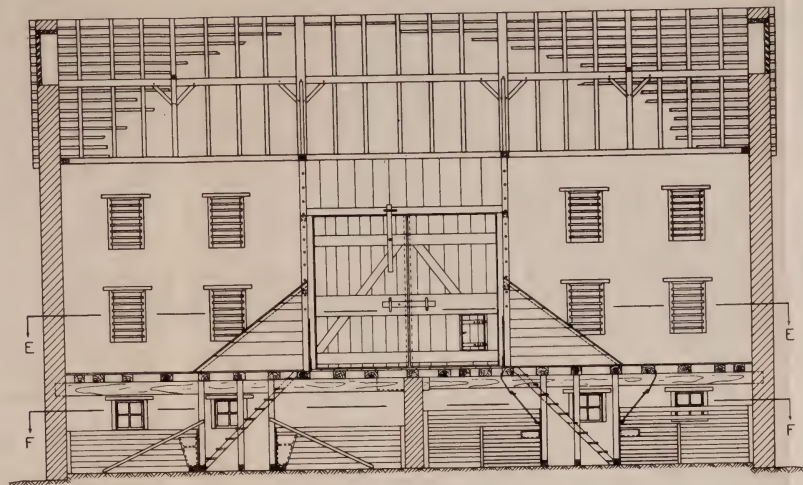




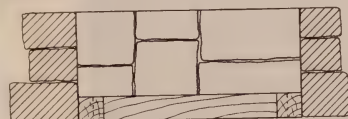


SECTION R-R

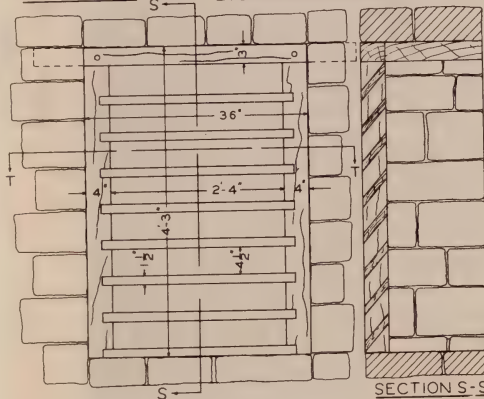
SLOT VENTILATOR  
(NOT USED ON THIS BARN)



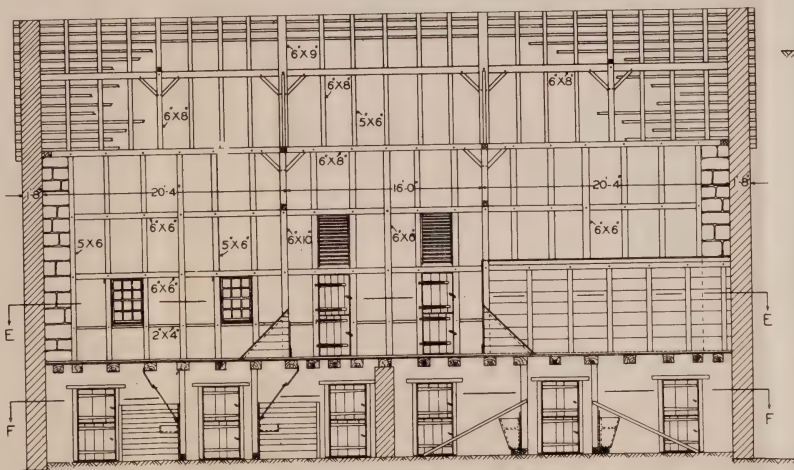
SECTION B-B



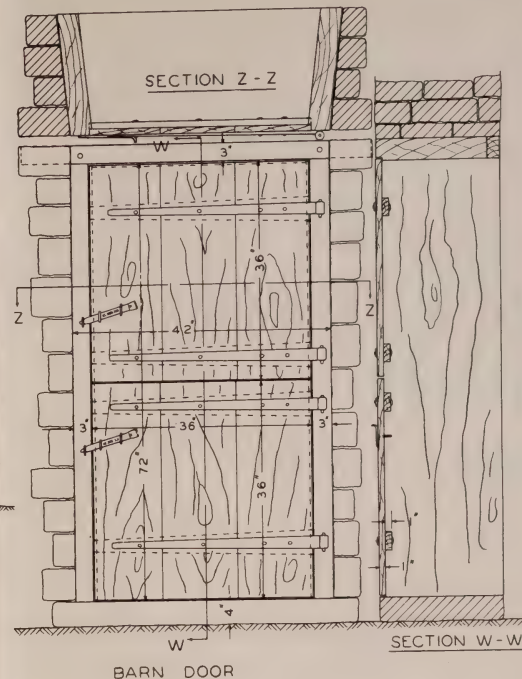
SECTION T-T LOUVRED VENTILATOR



SECTION S-S



SECTION A-A



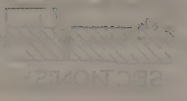
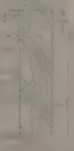
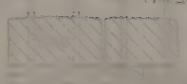
BARN DOOR

SECTION W-W

PLATE XXI  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
BARN  
LONGITUDINAL VERTICAL SECTIONS  
MARCH 20, 1950  
P.A.G.

SECTION 1

DO NOT REMOVE  
FROM THIS DRAWING





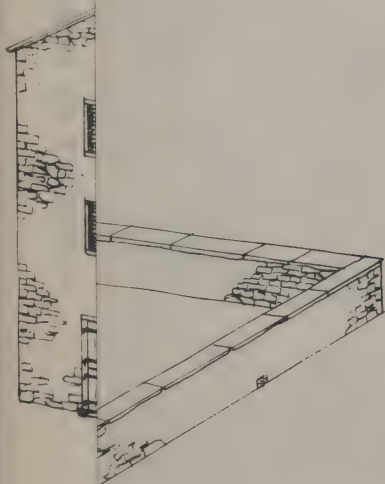


PLATE XXII  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
BARN  
PERSPECTIVE SHOWING BARN YARD  
NO SCALE.      MARCH 20, 1950  
D.G.W.



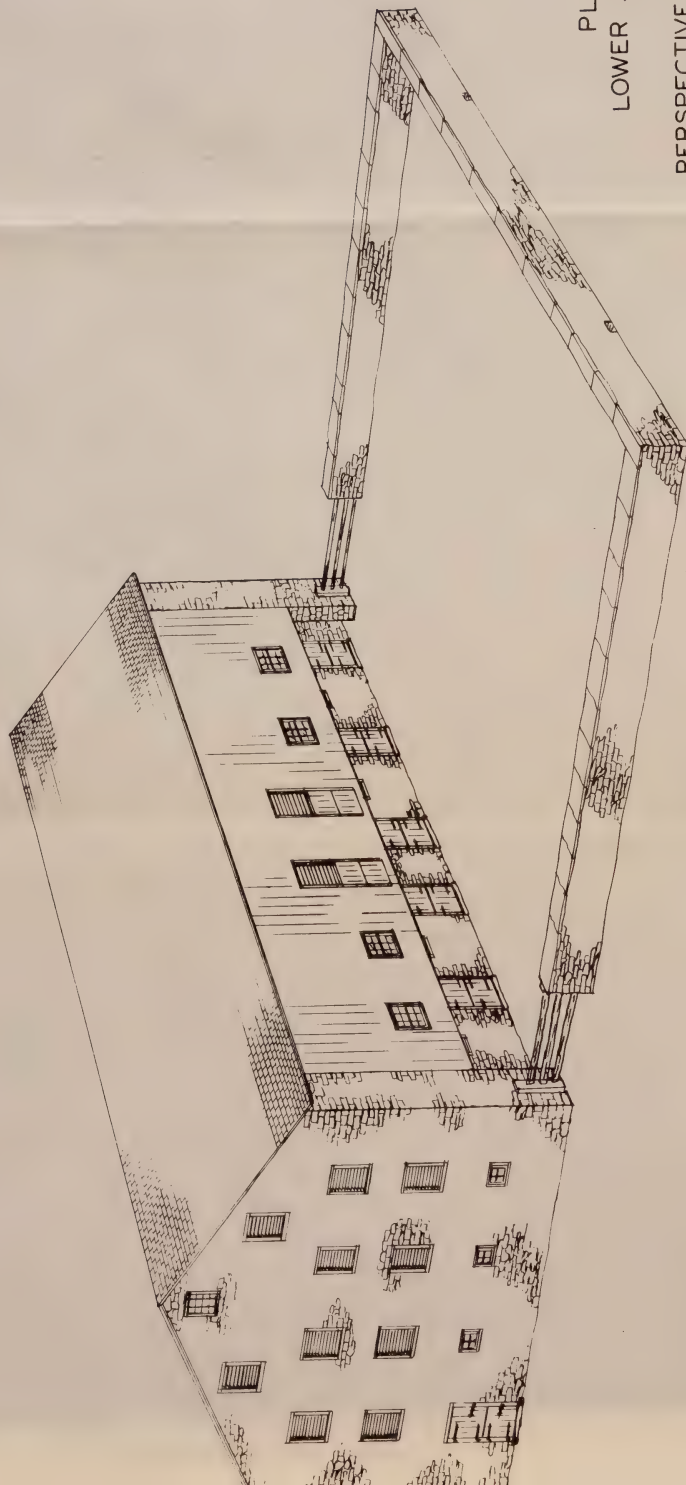


PLATE XXII  
LOWER JORDAN VALLEY  
BARN  
PERSPECTIVE SHOWING BARN YARD  
NO SCALE. MARCH 20, 1950  
D.G.W.





SCHEDULE OF DIMENSIONS  
OLD BARNs IN LOWER JORDAN VALLEY

UNIT	DIMENSIONS						TYPE*	
	W	L	S	M	R	H		
A	42'	80'	8'-6"	19'- 6"	13'-6"	28'-0"	41'- 6"	S
B	40'	60'	9'-6"	19'- 0"	12'-0"	28'-6"	40'- 6"	S
C	40'	60'	8'-8"	17'- 0"	14'-0"	25'-8"	39'- 8"	S
D	37'	56'	9'-0"	18'- 8"	12'-2"	27'-8"	39'-10"	S
E	44'	80'	8'-6"	18'-10"	14'-8"	27'-4"	42'- 0"	F
F	40'	60'	9'-6"	18'- 6"	13'-6"	28'-0"	41'- 6"	S
G	40'	70'	9'-0"	17'- 0"	15'-0"	26'-0"	41'- 0"	F
H	36'	54'	8'-0"	17'- 2"	12'-0"	25'-2"	37'- 2"	F
I	37 1/2'	81 1/2'	8'-8"	16'- 7"	10'-0"	25'-3"	35'- 3"	S
J	38'	55'	8'-4"	18'- 8"	12'-2"	27'-0"	39'- 2"	S
K	38'	76'	9'-0"	17'- 0"	13'-0"	26'-0"	39'- 0"	F
L	37'	60 1/2'	8'-0"	18'- 6"	12'-0"	26'-6"	38'- 6"	S
M	36'	50'	8'-6"	17'- 0"	11'-0"	25'-6"	36'- 6"	F
N	45 1/2'	73'	9'-0"	17'- 6"	12'-0"	26'-6"	38'- 6"	S
O	36'	76'	9'-0"	15'- 6"	12'-0"	24'-6"	36'- 6"	F

(\*) "S" - Stone Barns  
"F" - Frame Barns

While these old barns still retain most of their original features, practically all of them have been altered as improvements developed. Many of the hinged doors leading to the thresh floors have been replaced by sliding doors. We believe that the original roofs were covered with wood shingles whereas the present roofs are covered with slate. Additional windows have been cut into some barn walls. The original stable space for cows and horses has been altered in some barns to meet the State requirement for dairy barns. Portions of the stable space have been paved. Need for horse stabling has disappeared in many cases because tractors and trucks and autos have taken the place of horses. The original stone walls enclosing barn yards have largely disappeared and have been replaced by concrete walls or fences or no enclosure at all. Mechanical hay handling devices have been installed in most of the barns as has also been hay drying equipment in a few of the barns. Electric lights and motors have been installed in most of the barns. Granaries have been extended and some of the stable space has been fixed up for potato storage. Lightning rods have been installed. These and other changes have come about since the barns were first built.

The much-discussed barn signs did not belong to the period during which these barns were erected — they came later. They were part of the decoration of practically all the barns at one period but unfortunately have disappeared from too many of the barns today. Much has been written about these barn signs and much controversy has been aroused. For our part, we believe that these barn signs were essentially decorative with just about as much superstition involved as is present in the daily routine of any normal person in any walk of life.

The means adopted for ventilating the mow spaces in the barns varied. In all barns the floor boards in the mows were rough cut boards, usually with irregular edges, laid loosely on the heavy hand-hewn joists and with spaces in between so that air could pass from the stable space up through the stored hay and sheaves of grain. So far as we know, no provision was made in the original roof designs to take care of releasing the air above the stored crops. This was taken care of by openings in the barn walls around the mow spaces.

In some cases these ventilating openings were vertical slots in the stone walls. Some of these slots were of uniform width from the inside to the outside of the walls while some were wider on the inside than on the outside. In other cases the openings in the stone walls were large rectangles. These openings were fitted with rectangular wood frames set flush with the outside surface of the stone wall and then wood louvres were fitted into these frames to permit the passage of air and to exclude rain and snow

(except in the cases of driving storms). The number of openings and their arrangement varies with the different barns and were probably dictated by the desires of the owner or the builder.

Cisterns are a part of practically all barn installations today and galvanized gutters collect the rain water falling on the roofs and leaders conduct this water to underground stone cisterns where it is stored until used. Metal gutters and leaders were not available when these barns were built although "V" shaped wood gutters could have been used with similar conductors to carry the water to a cistern. We believe that cisterns were a later addition and that dug wells were the source of the original water supply needed for the stock housed in the stables. When the local water table on higher ground was lowered some years ago, the water disappeared from many of the dug wells and cisterns became a necessity. Where barns were located close enough to streams, the stock was doubtlessly watered at the streams when weather conditions permitted.

For record purposes, one of the older, but not the oldest or the largest of the existing stone barns, has been shown in its details on the accompanying Plates and in the photographs in the Addendum. This particular barn was chosen because it encompasses in its construction most of the features previously mentioned. It was necessary to draw on the memory of some of the older residents of the Valley and to a certain extent on imagination to reconstruct the stable portion of this barn and its barn yard, both of which no longer exist as they were originally constructed. Some parts of the old cow stalls and hay racks were found on the Blank and Minnich farms and were sketched with permission of the owners and William Minnich helped us with his recollection of the arrangement of the old stables.

Plate XIX shows the elevations of the four sides of the barn. This particular barn is so located that the overhang side faces towards the south, the ramp side is on high ground and the north side of the stable space was partially underground. Louvred ventilators are shown in the end walls. This Plate also shows a detail of the hand-wrought iron hinges and slide bolts used on the stable doors. The double-leaf stable doors are shown as are also the large double thresh floor doors.

Plate XX contains horizontal and vertical sections taken through the barn structure and shows the details of its construction. This Plate shows our interpretation of the original arrangement of cow and horse stalls and feed boxes, racks and mangers. It shows the thresh and mow floor construction, the overhand, the ramp, the granary, the roof and the internal frame work construction. Throughout an attempt has been made to depict these as they were when the barn was constructed. There is also a detail showing roof framing.

The following photographs show the barn which was selected for specific description as it looks in 1950.

Plate XXI contains vertical sections through the barn and along the long dimension. These sections supplement Plate XX in detailing the structural features of this barn. Included on this plate are also individual details of the stable doors and the ventilators.

Plate XXII is a perspective drawing showing the barn and an imaginative reconstruction of the barnyard which has long since disappeared. The barn is constructed of ledge stones, probably gathered from nearby limestone ledges, and of field stones, probably gathered nearby. The woodwork is of local hardwoods — hand-hewn except for floor, sheathing and door boards which were cut at a saw mill. If shingles were used originally on the roof, they were hand-split.

The barn yard wall was of stone construction and may have been capped with ledge stones or roofed with sloping boards. The entrances to the barn yard were closed with split rails resting in sockets in the end posts. Along the base of the down-hill side of the barn yard would be drain holes through which the liquids in the barn yard could drain away and thus prevent too much mud forming. This practice of wasting these liquids instead of putting them on the fields is difficult to square with the Swiss ancestry of many of the early settlers of the Lower Jordan Valley.

Several examples of the old barn of the Jordan Valley were pictured in Part "B".



ADDENDUM

675-



SOUTHERN ELEVATION SHOWING  
OVERHANG AND STABLE FRONT



NORTHERN ELEVATION SHOWING RAMP AND  
LARGE DOORS TO THRESH FLOOR



EASTERN ELEVATION  
SHOWING VENTILATING LOUVRES



WESTERN ELEVATION SHOWING  
VENTILATING LOUVRES, STABLE WINDOWS  
AND DOOR



INTERIOR VIEWS OF BARN



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